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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/18864		(72) Inventors; and	
(22) International Filing Date: 23 October 1997 (23.10.97)		(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): ORME, Mark, W. [US/US]; 636 N.W. 98th Street, Seattle, WA 98117 (US). BAINDUR, Nand [IN/US]; 13919 57th Place West, Edmonds, WA 98026 (US). ROBBINS, Kirk, G. [US/US]; 1200 Grant Avenue South #Y-304, Renton, WA 98055 (US). HARRIS, Scott, M. [US/US]; 6825 31st Avenue N.E., Seattle, WA 98815 (US). KONTOYIANNI, Maria [GR/US]; 769 Hayes Street #504, Seattle, WA 98109 (US). HURLEY, Laurence, H. [US/US]; 5915 Northwest Place, Austin, TX 78731 (US). KERWIN, Sean, M. [US/US]; 703 Ivy Court, Round Rock, TX 78681 (US). MUNDY, Gregory, R. [US/US]; 3719 Morgan's Creek, San Antonio, TX 78230 (US). PETRIE, Charles [US/US]; 18459 N.E. 196th Place, Woodinville, WA 98072 (US).	
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(71) Applicants (for all designated States except US): ZYMOGENETICS, INC. [US/US]; 1201 Eastlake Avenue East, Seattle, WA 98102 (US). OSTEOSCREEN, INC. [US/US]; Suite 201, 2040 Babcock Road, San Antonio, TX 78229 (US). UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AUSTIN [US/US]; 201 W. 7th Street, Austin, TX 78701 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
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(57) Abstract Compounds containing two aromatic systems covalently linked through a linker containing one or more atoms, or "linker" defined as including a covalent bond <i>per se</i> so as to space the aromatic systems at a distance 1.5-15Å, are effective in treating conditions associated with bone deficits. The compounds can be administered to vertebrate subjects alone or in combination with additional agents that promote bone growth or that inhibit bone resorption. They can be screened for activity prior to administration by assessing their ability to effect the transcription of a reporter gene coupled to a promoter associated with a bone morphogenetic protein and/or their ability to stimulate calvarial growth in model animal systems.			

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COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING BONE DEFICIT CONDITIONS

Technical Field

5 The invention relates to compositions and methods for use in limiting undesired bone loss in a vertebrate at risk of such bone loss, in treating conditions that are characterized by undesired bone loss or by the need for bone growth, in treating fractures, and in treating cartilage disorders. More specifically, the invention concerns the use of specific classes of compounds identified or characterized by a high
10 throughput screening assay.

Background Art

Bone is not a static tissue. It is subject to constant breakdown and resynthesis in a complex process mediated by osteoblasts, which produce new bone, and
15 osteoclasts, which destroy bone. The activities of these cells are regulated by a large number of cytokines and growth factors, many of which have now been identified and cloned. Mundy has described the current knowledge related to these factors (Mundy, G.R. *Clin Orthop* 324:24-28, 1996; Mundy, G.R. *J Bone Miner Res* 8:S505-10, 1993).

20 Although there is a great deal of information available on the factors which influence the breakdown and resorption of bone, information on growth factors which stimulate the formation of new bone is more limited. Investigators have searched for sources of such activities, and have found that bone tissue itself is a storehouse for factors which have the capacity for stimulating bone cells. Thus, extracts of bovine
25 bone tissue obtained from slaughterhouses contain not only structural proteins which are responsible for maintaining the structural integrity of bone, but also biologically active bone growth factors which can stimulate bone cells to proliferate. Among these latter factors are transforming growth factor β , the heparin-binding growth factors (acidic and basic fibroblast growth factor), the insulin-like growth factors (insulin-like
30 growth factor I and insulin-like growth factor II), and a recently described family of

proteins called bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs). All of these growth factors have effects on other types of cells, as well as on bone cells.

The BMPs are novel factors in the extended transforming growth factor β superfamily. They were first identified by Wozney J. *et al. Science* (1988) 242:1528-34, using gene cloning techniques, following earlier descriptions characterizing the biological activity in extracts of demineralized bone (Urist M. *Science* (1965) 150:893-99). Recombinant BMP2 and BMP4 can induce new bone formation when they are injected locally into the subcutaneous tissues of rats (Wozney J. *Molec Reprod Dev* (1992) 32:160-67). These factors are expressed by normal osteoblasts as they differentiate, and have been shown to stimulate osteoblast differentiation and bone nodule formation *in vitro* as well as bone formation *in vivo* (Harris S. *et al. J. Bone Miner Res* (1994) 9:855-63). This latter property suggests potential usefulness as therapeutic agents in diseases which result in bone loss.

The cells which are responsible for forming bone are osteoblasts. As osteoblasts differentiate from precursors to mature bone-forming cells, they express and secrete a number of enzymes and structural proteins of the bone matrix, including Type-1 collagen, osteocalcin, osteopontin and alkaline phosphatase (Stein G. *et al. Curr Opin Cell Biol* (1990) 2:1018-27; Harris S. *et al.* (1994), *supra*). They also synthesize a number of growth regulatory peptides which are stored in the bone matrix, and are presumably responsible for normal bone formation. These growth regulatory peptides include the BMPs (Harris S. *et al.* (1994), *supra*). In studies of primary cultures of fetal rat calvarial osteoblasts, BMPs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are expressed by cultured cells prior to the formation of mineralized bone nodules (Harris S. *et al.* (1994), *supra*). Like alkaline phosphatase, osteocalcin and osteopontin, the BMPs are expressed by cultured osteoblasts as they proliferate and differentiate.

Although the BMPs are potent stimulators of bone formation *in vitro* and *in vivo*, there are disadvantages to their use as therapeutic agents to enhance bone healing. Receptors for the bone morphogenetic proteins have been identified in many tissues, and the BMPs themselves are expressed in a large variety of tissues in specific temporal and spatial patterns. This suggests that BMPs may have effects on many

tissues other than bone, potentially limiting their usefulness as therapeutic agents when administered systemically. Moreover, since they are peptides, they would have to be administered by injection. These disadvantages impose severe limitations to the development of BMPs as therapeutic agents.

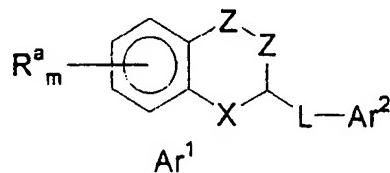
5 There is a plethora of conditions which are characterized by the need to enhance bone formation. Perhaps the most obvious is the case of bone fractures, where it would be desirable to stimulate bone growth and to hasten and complete bone repair. Agents that enhance bone formation would also be useful in facial reconstruction procedures. Other bone deficit conditions include bone segmental
10 defects, periodontal disease, metastatic bone disease, osteolytic bone disease and conditions where connective tissue repair would be beneficial, such as healing or regeneration of cartilage defects or injury. Also of great significance is the chronic condition of osteoporosis, including age-related osteoporosis and osteoporosis associated with postmenopausal hormone status. Other conditions characterized by
15 the need for bone growth include primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism, disuse osteoporosis, diabetes-related osteoporosis, and glucocorticoid-related osteoporosis. In addition, or alternatively, the compounds of the present invention may modulate metabolism, proliferation and/or differentiation of normal or aberrant cells or tissues.

There are currently no satisfactory pharmaceutical approaches to managing any
20 of these conditions. Bone fractures are still treated exclusively using casts, braces, anchoring devices and other strictly mechanical means. Further bone deterioration associated with postmenopausal osteoporosis has been decreased or prevented with estrogens or bisphosphonates.

US Patent 5, 280, 040 discloses a class of compounds which are 3, 4-diaryl
25 chromans. These compounds can be considered derivatives of 2,3,4 triphenyl butanol, where the hydroxy at the 1-position forms an ether with the ortho position of the phenyl group substituted at the 4-position of the butanol. The parent 3,4-diaryl chromans do not contain nitrogen atoms in the aromatic moieties or their linkers. A preferred compound, centchroman, contains a nitrogen substituent only in one of the

substituents on a phenyl moiety. These compounds are disclosed in the '040 patent as useful in the treatment of osteoporosis.

In addition, the PCT application WO97/15308 published 1 May 1997 describes a number of classes of compounds that are active in the screening assay described 5 below and are useful in treating bone disorders. These compounds, generically, are of the formulae



wherein R^a is a non-interfering substituent;

10 m is an integer of 0-4;

each dotted line represents an optional π -bond;

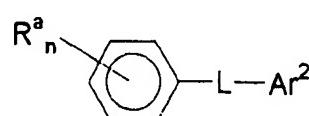
each Z is independently N, NR, O, S, CR or CR₂, where each R is

independently H or alkyl (1-6C);

X is O, S, SO or SO₂;

15 L is a flexible linker; and

Ar^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted 6-membered aromatic ring; or:



wherein R^a is a non-interfering substituent;

n is an integer of 0 and 5;

20 L is a flexible linker which does not contain nitrogen or is a constrained linker;

and

Ar^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl or a substituted or unsubstituted naphthyl.

There remains a need for additional compositions which can ameliorate the 25 effects of abnormalities in bone formation or resorption. The present invention

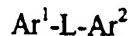
expands the repertoire of compounds useful for limiting or treating bone deficit conditions, and for other uses that should be apparent to those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

5 Disclosure of the Invention

The invention provides compounds that can be administered as ordinary pharmaceuticals and have the metabolic effect of enhancing bone growth or inhibiting resorption. The compounds of the invention can be identified using an assay for their ability to activate control elements associated with bone anabolic factors. Thus, the
10 invention is directed to methods and compositions for treating bone disorders, which methods and compositions use, as active ingredients, compounds wherein two aromatic systems are coupled so as to be spaced apart from each other by about 1.5 to about 15 Angstroms. The thus-linked systems (including the linker coupling them) preferably include at least one nitrogen atom.

15 Therefore, the compounds useful in the invention can be described as having the formula Ar¹-linker-Ar², wherein each of Ar¹ and Ar² is independently an aromatic system and the linker portion of the formula spaces Ar¹ and Ar² apart by a distance of approximately 1.5-15 Angstroms. Ar¹, Ar² and the linker may optionally be substituted with non interfering substituents. In the useful compounds, there is
20 preferably at least one nitrogen atom in either Ar¹, Ar² and/or the linker, independent of any substituents thereon. Preferably, the compounds of the invention contain at least one additional heteroatom selected from the group consisting of N, S and O, independent of any substituent.

25 Thus, in one aspect, the invention is directed to a method to treat a condition in a vertebrate animal characterized by a deficiency in, or need for, bone growth replacement and/or an undesirable level of bone resorption, which method comprises administering to a vertebrate subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of certain compounds of the formula:



wherein each of Ar¹ and Ar² is independently substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, substituted or unsubstituted naphthyl, a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic system containing a 6-membered heterocycle, or a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic system containing a 5-membered heterocycle; and

5 L is a linker that provides spacing of 1.5-15Å.

In other aspects, the invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for use in the method, and to the compounds for use in preparing a medicament for use in the method.

10 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 gives a schematic representation of the compounds used as active ingredients in the methods and compositions of the invention.

Figure 2 shows the dose response curve for a positive control compound, designated 59-0008.

15 Figures 3 and 4 show illustrative compounds of the invention and the results obtained with them in an *in vitro* test for stimulation of bone growth.

Figures 5A, 5B and 5C show structures and results of a screening assay for a group of compounds which varies the parameters of lead compound 59-0072.

Figures 6A, 6B and 6C show structures and results of a screening assay for a 20 group of compounds which varies the parameters of lead compound 50-0197.

Figure 7 shows structures and results of a screening assay for a group of compounds which varies the parameters of lead compound 59-0145.

Figures 8A, 8B and 8C show structures and results of a screening assay for a group of compounds which varies the parameters of lead compound 59-0045.

25 Figure 9 shows the results in an *ex vivo* calvarial assay for various compounds of the invention.

Figure 10 shows the increase in bone volume effected by subcutaneous administration of compound 59-0145 in the OVX *in vivo* assay.

Figure 11 is a graphical representation of percent increase in trabecular bone in 30 ovariectomized rats treated with compound 59-0145.

Figure 12 presents graphs showing results of qCT and bone histomorphometry and serum osteocalcin levels in rats treated with compound 59-0145.

Figure 13 (41 pages) is a list of compounds used in screening for bone morphogenic activity according to the screening assay set forth herein.

5

Modes of Carrying Out the Invention

A rapid throughput screening test for compounds capable of stimulating expression of a reporter gene linked to a BMP promoter (a surrogate for the production of bone morphogenetic factors that are endogenously produced) is 10 described in WO96/38590 published 5 December 1996, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. This assay is also described as a portion of a study of immortalized murine osteoblasts (derived from a mouse expressing a transgene composed of a BMP2 promoter driving expression of T-antigen) in Ghosh-Choudhery, N. *et al. Endocrinology* (1996) 137:331-39. In this study, the immortalized cells were 15 stably transfected with a plasmid containing a luciferase reporter gene driven by a mouse BMP2 promoter (-2736/114 bp), and responded in a dose-dependent manner to recombinant human BMP2.

Briefly, the assay utilizes cells transformed permanently or transiently with constructs in which the promoter of a bone morphogenetic protein, specifically BMP2 20 or BMP4, is coupled to a reporter gene, typically luciferase. These transformed cells are then evaluated for the production of the reporter gene product; compounds that activate the BMP promoter will drive production of the reporter protein, which can be readily assayed. Over 40,000 compounds have been subjected to this rapid screening technique, and only a very small percentage are able to elicit a level of production of 25 luciferase 5-fold greater than that produced by vehicle. Compounds that activate the BMP promoter share certain structural characteristics not present in inactive compounds. The active compounds ("BMP promoter-active compounds" or "active compounds") are useful in promoting bone or cartilage growth, and thus in the treatment of vertebrates in need of bone or cartilage growth.

BMP promoter-active compounds can be examined in a variety of other assays that test specificity and toxicity. For instance, nonBMP promoters or response elements can be linked to a reporter gene and inserted into an appropriate host cell. Cytotoxicity can be determined by visual or microscopic examination of BMP 5 promoter- and/or nonBMP promoter-reporter gene-containing cells, for instance. Alternatively, nucleic acid and/or protein synthesis by the cells can be monitored. For *in vivo* assays, tissues may be removed and examined visually or microscopically, and optionally examined in conjunction with dyes or stains that facilitate histologic examination. In assessing *in vivo* assay results, it may also be useful to examine 10 biodistribution of the test compound, using conventional medicinal chemistry/animal model techniques.

As used herein, "limit" or "limiting" and "treat" or "treatment" are interchangeable terms. The terms include a postponement of development of bone deficit symptoms and/or a reduction in the severity of such symptoms that will or are 15 expected to develop. The terms further include ameliorating existing bone or cartilage deficit symptoms, preventing additional symptoms, ameliorating or preventing the underlying metabolic causes of symptoms, preventing or reversing bone resorption and/or encouraging bone growth. Thus, the terms denote that a beneficial result has been conferred on a vertebrate subject with a cartilage, bone or skeletal deficit, or with 20 the potential to develop such deficit.

By "bone deficit" is meant an imbalance in the ratio of bone formation to bone resorption, such that, if unmodified, the subject will exhibit less bone than desirable, or the subject's bones will be less intact and coherent than desired. Bone deficit may also result from fracture, from surgical intervention or from dental or periodontal disease. 25 By "cartilage defect" is meant damaged cartilage, less cartilage than desired, or cartilage that is less intact and coherent than desired.

Representative uses of the compounds of the present invention include: repair of bone defects and deficiencies, such as those occurring in closed, open and nonunion fractures; prophylactic use in closed and open fracture reduction; promotion of bone 30 healing in plastic surgery; stimulation of bone ingrowth into noncemented prosthetic

joints and dental implants; elevation of peak bone mass in premenopausal women; treatment of growth deficiencies; treatment of periodontal disease and defects, and other tooth repair processes; increase in bone formation during distraction osteogenesis; and treatment of other skeletal disorders, such as age-related osteoporosis, postmenopausal 5 osteoporosis, glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis or disuse osteoporosis and arthritis. The compounds of the present invention can also be useful in repair of congenital, trauma-induced or surgical resection of bone (for instance, for cancer treatment), and in cosmetic surgery. Further, the compounds of the present invention can be used for limiting or treating cartilage defects or disorders, and may be useful in wound healing 10 or tissue repair.

Bone or cartilage deficit or defect can be treated in vertebrate subjects by administering compounds of the invention which have been identified through suitable screening assays and which exhibit certain structural characteristics. The compositions of the invention may be administered systemically or locally. For systemic use, the 15 compounds herein are formulated for parenteral (e.g., intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intranasal or transdermal) or enteral (e.g., oral or rectal) delivery according to conventional methods. Intravenous administration will be by a series of injections or by continuous infusion over an extended period. Administration by injection or other routes of discretely spaced administration will generally be 20 performed at intervals ranging from weekly to once to three times daily. Alternatively, the compounds disclosed herein may be administered in a cyclical manner (administration of disclosed compound; followed by no administration; followed by administration of disclosed compound, and the like). Treatment will continue until the desired outcome is achieved. In general, pharmaceutical formulations will include a 25 compound of the present invention in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, such as saline, buffered saline, 5% dextrose in water, borate-buffered saline containing trace metals or the like. Formulations may further include one or more excipients, preservatives, solubilizers, buffering agents, albumin to prevent protein loss on vial surfaces, lubricants, fillers, stabilizers, etc. Methods of formulation are well known in the art and are disclosed, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical

- Sciences, Gennaro, ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton PA, 1990, which is incorporated herein by reference. Pharmaceutical compositions for use within the present invention can be in the form of sterile, nonpyrogenic liquid solutions or suspensions, coated capsules, suppositories, lyophilized powders, transdermal patches or other forms known in the art. Local administration may be by injection at the site of injury or defect, or by insertion or attachment of a solid carrier at the site, or by direct, topical application of a viscous liquid. For local administration, the delivery vehicle preferably provides a matrix for the growing bone or cartilage, and more preferably is a vehicle that can be absorbed by the subject without adverse effects.
- Delivery of compounds herein to wound sites may be enhanced by the use of controlled-release compositions, such as those described in WIPO publication WO 93/20859, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Films of this type are particularly useful as coatings for prosthetic devices and surgical implants. The films may, for example, be wrapped around the outer surfaces of surgical screws, rods, pins, plates and the like. Implantable devices of this type are routinely used in orthopedic surgery. The films can also be used to coat bone filling materials, such as hydroxyapatite blocks, demineralized bone matrix plugs, collagen matrices and the like. In general, a film or device as described herein is applied to the bone at the fracture site. Application is generally by implantation into the bone or attachment to the surface using standard surgical procedures.
- In addition to the copolymers and carriers noted above, the biodegradable films and matrices may include other active or inert components. Of particular interest are those agents that promote tissue growth or infiltration, such as growth factors. Exemplary growth factors for this purpose include epidermal growth factor (EGF), fibroblast growth factor (FGF), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), transforming growth factors (TGFs), parathyroid hormone (PTH), leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), and insulin-like growth factors (IGFs). Agents that promote bone growth, such as bone morphogenetic proteins (U.S. Patent No. 4,761,471; PCT Publication WO 90/11366), osteogenin (Sampath *et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1987) 84:7109-13) and NaF (Tencer *et al. J. Biomed. Mat. Res.* (1989) 23: 571-89) are also preferred.

Biodegradable films or matrices include calcium sulfate, tricalcium phosphate, hydroxyapatite, polylactic acid, polyanhydrides, bone or dermal collagen, pure proteins, extracellular matrix components and combinations thereof. Such biodegradable materials may be used in combination with nonbiodegradable materials,

5 to provide desired mechanical, cosmetic or tissue or matrix interface properties.

Alternative methods for delivery of compounds of the present invention include use of ALZET osmotic minipumps (Alza Corp., Palo Alto, CA); sustained release matrix materials such as those disclosed in Wang *et al.* (PCT Publication WO 90/11366); electrically charged dextran beads, as disclosed in Bao *et al.* (PCT 10 Publication WO 92/03125); collagen-based delivery systems, for example, as disclosed in Ksander *et al.* *Ann. Surg.* (1990) 211(3):288-94; methylcellulose gel systems, as disclosed in Beck *et al.* *J. Bone Min. Res.* (1991) 6(11):1257-65; and alginate-based systems, as disclosed in Edelman *et al.* *Biomaterials* (1991) 12:619-26. Other methods well known in the art for sustained local delivery in bone include porous 15 coated metal prostheses that can be impregnated and solid plastic rods with therapeutic compositions incorporated within them.

The compounds of the present invention may also be used in conjunction with agents that inhibit bone resorption. Antiresorptive agents, such as estrogen, bisphosphonates and calcitonin, are preferred for this purpose. More specifically, the 20 compounds disclosed herein may be administered for a period of time (for instance, months to years) sufficient to obtain correction of a bone deficit condition. Once the bone deficit condition has been corrected, the vertebrate can be administered an anti-resorptive compound to maintain the corrected bone condition. Alternatively, the compounds disclosed herein may be administered with an anti-resorptive compound in 25 a cyclical manner (administration of disclosed compound, followed by anti-resorptive, followed by disclosed compound, and the like).

In additional formulations, conventional preparations such as those described below may be used.

Aqueous suspensions may contain the active ingredient in admixture with 30 pharmacologically acceptable excipients, comprising suspending agents, such as methyl

cellulose; and wetting agents, such as lecithin, lysolethicin or long-chain fatty alcohols. The said aqueous suspensions may also contain preservatives, coloring agents, flavoring agents and sweetening agents in accordance with industry standards.

- Preparations for topical and local application comprise aerosol sprays, lotions, 5 gels and ointments in pharmaceutically appropriate vehicles which may comprise lower aliphatic alcohols, polyglycols such as glycerol, polyethylene glycol, esters of fatty acids, oils and fats, and silicones. The preparations may further comprise antioxidants, such as ascorbic acid or tocopherol, and preservatives, such as p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters.
- 10 Parenteral preparations comprise particularly sterile or sterilized products. Injectable compositions may be provided containing the active compound and any of the well known injectable carriers. These may contain salts for regulating the osmotic pressure.
- If desired, the osteogenic agents can be incorporated into liposomes by any of 15 the reported methods of preparing liposomes for use in treating various pathogenic conditions. The present compositions may utilize the compounds noted above incorporated in liposomes in order to direct these compounds to macrophages, monocytes, other cells and tissues and organs which take up the liposomal composition. The liposome-incorporated compounds of the invention can be utilized 20 by parenteral administration, to allow for the efficacious use of lower doses of the compounds. Ligands may also be incorporated to further focus the specificity of the liposomes.
- Suitable conventional methods of liposome preparation include, but are not limited to, those disclosed by Bangham, A.D. *et al. J Mol Biol* (1965) 23:238-252, 25 Olson, F. *et al. Biochim Biophys Acta* (1979) 557:9-23, Szoka, F. *et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (1978) 75:4194-4198, Mayhew, E. *et al. _____* (1984) 775:169-175, Kim, S. *et al. Biochim Biophys Acta* (1983) 728:339-348, and Mayer, *et al. Biochim Biophys Acta* (1986) 858:161-168.
- The liposomes may be made from the present compounds in combination with 30 any of the conventional synthetic or natural phospholipid liposome materials including

phospholipids from natural sources such as egg, plant or animal sources such as phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylglycerol, sphingomyelin, phosphatidylserine, or phosphatidylinositol. Synthetic phospholipids that may also be used, include, but are not limited to: dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine,

5 dioleoylphosphatidylcholine, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine and distearoylphosphatidylcholine, and the corresponding synthetic phosphatidylethanolamines and phosphatidylglycerols. Cholesterol or other sterols, cholesterol hemisuccinate, glycolipids, cerebrosides, fatty acids, gangliosides, sphingolipids, 1,2-bis(oleoyloxy)-3-(trimethyl ammonio) propane (DOTAP), N-[1-

10 (2,3-dioleoyl) propyl-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (DOTMA), and other cationic lipids may be incorporated into the liposomes, as is known to those skilled in the art. The relative amounts of phospholipid and additives used in the liposomes may be varied if desired. The preferred ranges are from about 60 to 90 mole percent of the phospholipid; cholesterol, cholesterol hemisuccinate, fatty acids or cationic lipids may

15 be used in amounts ranging from 0 to 50 mole percent. The amounts of the present compounds incorporated into the lipid layer of liposomes can be varied with the concentration of their lipids ranging from about 0.01 to about 50 mole percent.

Using conventional methods, approximately 20 to 30% of the compound present in solution can be entrapped in liposomes; thus, approximately 70 to 80% of 20 the active compound is wasted. In contrast, where the compound is incorporated into liposomes, virtually all of the compound is incorporated into the liposome, and essentially none of the active compound is wasted.

The liposomes with the above formulations may be made still more specific for their intended targets with the incorporation of monoclonal antibodies or other ligands 25 specific for a target. For example, monoclonal antibodies to the BMP receptor may be incorporated into the liposome by linkage to phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) incorporated into the liposome by the method of Leserman, L. *et al. Nature* (1980) 288:602-604.

Veterinary uses of the disclosed compounds are also contemplated. Such uses 30 would include limitation or treatment of bone or cartilage deficits or defects in

domestic animals, livestock and thoroughbred horses. The compounds described herein can also modify a target tissue or organ environment, so as to attract bone-forming cells to an environment in need of such cells.

The compounds of the present invention may also be used to stimulate growth of bone-forming cells or their precursors, or to induce differentiation of bone-forming cell precursors, either *in vitro* or *ex vivo*. As used herein, the term "precursor cell" refers to a cell that is committed to a differentiation pathway, but that generally does not express markers or function as a mature, fully differentiated cell. As used herein, the term "mesenchymal cells" or "mesenchymal stem cells" refers to pluripotent progenitor cells that are capable of dividing many times, and whose progeny will give rise to skeletal tissues, including cartilage, bone, tendon, ligament, marrow stroma and connective tissue (see A. Caplan *J. Orthop. Res.* (1991) 9:641-50). As used herein, the term "osteogenic cells" includes osteoblasts and osteoblast precursor cells. More particularly, the disclosed compounds are useful for stimulating a cell population containing marrow mesenchymal cells, thereby increasing the number of osteogenic cells in that cell population. In a preferred method, hematopoietic cells are removed from the cell population, either before or after stimulation with the disclosed compounds. Through practice of such methods, osteogenic cells may be expanded. The expanded osteogenic cells can be infused (or reinfused) into a vertebrate subject in need thereof. For instance, a subject's own mesenchymal stem cells can be exposed to compounds of the present invention *ex vivo*, and the resultant osteogenic cells could be infused or directed to a desired site within the subject, where further proliferation and/or differentiation of the osteogenic cells can occur without immunorejection. Alternatively, the cell population exposed to the disclosed compounds may be immortalized human fetal osteoblastic or osteogenic cells. If such cells are infused or implanted in a vertebrate subject, it may be advantageous to "immunoprotect" these nonself cells, or to immunosuppress (preferably locally) the recipient to enhance transplantation and bone or cartilage repair.

Within the present invention, an "effective amount" of a composition is that amount which produces a statistically significant effect. For example, an "effective

- amount" for therapeutic uses is the amount of the composition comprising an active compound herein required to provide a clinically significant increase in healing rates in fracture repair; reversal of bone loss in osteoporosis; reversal of cartilage defects or disorders; prevention or delay of onset of osteoporosis; stimulation and/or
- 5 augmentation of bone formation in fracture nonunions and distraction osteogenesis; increase and/or acceleration of bone growth into prosthetic devices; and repair of dental defects. Such effective amounts will be determined using routine optimization techniques and are dependent on the particular condition to be treated, the condition of the patient, the route of administration, the formulation, and the judgment of the
- 10 practitioner and other factors evident to those skilled in the art. The dosage required for the compounds of the invention (for example, in osteoporosis where an increase in bone formation is desired) is manifested as a statistically significant difference in bone mass between treatment and control groups. This difference in bone mass may be seen, for example, as a 5-20% or more increase in bone mass in the treatment group.
- 15 Other measurements of clinically significant increases in healing may include, for example, tests for breaking strength and tension, breaking strength and torsion, 4-point bending, increased connectivity in bone biopsies and other biomechanical tests well known to those skilled in the art. General guidance for treatment regimens is obtained from experiments carried out in animal models of the disease of interest.
- 20 The dosage of the compounds of the invention will vary according to the extent and severity of the need for treatment, the activity of the administered compound, the general health of the subject, and other considerations well known to the skilled artisan. Generally, they can be administered to a typical human on a daily basis on an oral dose of about 0.1 mg/kg-1000 mg/kg, and more preferably from about 1 mg/kg to
- 25 about 200 mg/kg. The parenteral dose will appropriately be 20-100% of the oral dose.

Screening Assays

The osteogenic activity of the compounds used in the methods of the invention can be verified using *in vitro* screening techniques, such as the assessment of

transcription of a reporter gene coupled to a bone morphogenetic protein-associated promoter, as described above, or in alternative assays such as the following:

Technique for Neonatal Mouse Calvarial Assay (*In vitro*)

5 This assay is similar to that described by Gowen M. & Mundy G. *J Immunol* (1986) 136:2478-82. Briefly, four days after birth, the front and parietal bones of ICR Swiss white mouse pups are removed by microdissection and split along the sagittal suture. The bones are incubated in BGJb medium (Irvine Scientific, Santa Ana, CA) plus 0.02% (or lower concentration) β -methylcyclodextrin, wherein the medium also
10 contains test or control substances, at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ and 95% air for 96 hours.

Following this, the bones are removed from the incubation media and fixed in 10% buffered formalin for 24-48 hours, decalcified in 14% EDTA for 1 week, processed through graded alcohols; and embedded in paraffin wax. Three μ m sections
15 of the calvaria are prepared. Representative sections are selected for histomorphometric assessment of bone formation and bone resorption. Bone changes are measured on sections cut 200 μ m apart. Osteoblasts and osteoclasts are identified by their distinctive morphology.

Other auxillary assays can be used as controls to determine nonBMP promoter-mediated effects of test compounds. For example, mitogenic activity can be measured using screening assays featuring a serum-response element (SRE) as a promoter and a luciferase reporter gene. More specifically, these screening assays can detect signalling through SRE-mediated pathways, such as the protein kinase C pathway. For instance, an osteoblast activator SRE-luciferase screen and an insulin mimetic SRE-luciferase
20 screen are useful for this purpose. Similarly, test compound stimulation of cAMP response element (CRE)-mediated pathways can also be assayed. For instance, cells transfected with receptors for PTH and calcitonin (two bone-active agents) can be used in CRE-luciferase screens to detect elevated cAMP levels. Thus, the BMP
25 promoter specificity of a test compound can be examined through use of these types of auxillary assays.

In vivo Assay of Effects of Compounds on Murine Calvarial Bone Growth

Male ICR Swiss white mice, aged 4-6 weeks and weighing 13-26 gm, are employed, using 4-5 mice per group. The calvarial bone growth assay is performed as described in PCT application WO 95/24211. Briefly, the test compound or appropriate control vehicle is injected into the subcutaneous tissue over the right calvaria of normal mice. Typically, the control vehicle is the vehicle in which the compound was solubilized, and is PBS containing 5% DMSO or is PBS containing Tween (2 µl/10 ml). The animals are sacrificed on day 14 and bone growth measured by histomorphometry. Bone samples for quantitation are cleaned from adjacent tissues and fixed in 10% buffered formalin for 24-48 hours, decalcified in 14% EDTA for 1-3 weeks, processed through graded alcohols; and embedded in paraffin wax. Three to five µm sections of the calvaria are prepared, and representative sections are selected for histomorphometric assessment of the effects on bone formation and bone resorption. Sections are measured by using a camera lucida attachment to trace directly the microscopic image onto a digitizing plate. Bone changes are measured on sections cut 200 µm apart, over 4 adjacent 1x1 mm fields on both the injected and noninjected sides of the calvaria. New bone is identified by its characteristic woven structure, and osteoclasts and osteoblasts are identified by their distinctive morphology. Histomorphometry software (OsteoMeasure, Osteometrics, Inc., Atlanta) is used to process digitizer input to determine cell counts and measure areas or perimeters.

Additional In Vivo Assays

Lead compounds can be further tested in intact animals using an *in vivo*, dosing assay. Prototypical dosing may be accomplished by subcutaneous, intraperitoneal or oral administration, and may be performed by injection, sustained release or other delivery techniques. The time period for administration of test compound may vary (for instance, 28 days as well as 35 days may be appropriate). An exemplary, *in vivo* subcutaneous dosing assay may be conducted as follows:

In a typical study, 70 three-month-old female Sprague-Dawley rats are weight-matched and divided into seven groups, with ten animals in each group. This includes a baseline control group of animals sacrificed at the initiation of the study; a control group administered vehicle only; a PBS-treated control group; and a positive control group administered a compound (nonprotein or protein) known to promote bone growth. Three dosage levels of the compound to be tested are administered to the remaining three groups.

Briefly, test compound, positive control compound, PBS, or vehicle alone is administered subcutaneously once per day for 35 days. All animals are injected with calcein nine days and two days before sacrifice (two injections of calcein administered each designated day). Weekly body weights are determined. At the end of the 35-day cycle, the animals are weighed and bled by orbital or cardiac puncture. Serum calcium, phosphate, osteocalcin, and CBCs are determined. Both leg bones (femur and tibia) and lumbar vertebrae are removed, cleaned of adhering soft tissue, and stored in 70% ethanol for evaluation, as performed by peripheral quantitative computed tomography (pqCT; Ferretti, *J. Bone* (1995) 17:353S-64S), dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA; Laval-Jeantet A. *et al. Calcif Tissue Intl* (1995) 56:14-18; J. Casez *et al. Bone and Mineral* (1994) 26:61-68) and/or histomorphometry. The effect of test compounds on bone remodeling can thus be evaluated.

Lead compounds also be tested in acute ovariectomized animals (prevention model) using an *in vivo* dosing assay. Such assays may also include an estrogen-treated group as a control. An exemplary subcutaneous dosing assay is performed as follows:

In a typical study, 80 three-month-old female Sprague-Dawley rats are weight-matched and divided into eight groups, with ten animals in each group. This includes a baseline control group of animals sacrificed at the initiation of the study; three control groups (sham ovariectomized (sham OVX) + vehicle only; ovariectomized (OVX) + vehicle only; PBS-treated OVX); and a control OVX group that is administered a compound known to promote bone growth. Three dosage levels of the compound to be tested are administered to the remaining three groups of OVX animals.

Since ovariectomy (OVX) induces hyperphagia, all OVX animals are pair-fed with sham OVX animals throughout the 35 day study. Briefly, test compound, positive control compound, PBS, or vehicle alone is administered subcutaneously once per day for 35 days. Alternatively, test compound can be formulated in implantable 5 pellets that are implanted for 35 days, or may be administered orally, such as by gastric gavage. All animals, including sham OVX/vehicle and OVX/vehicle groups, are injected intraperitoneally with calcein nine days and two days before sacrifice (two injections of calcein administered each designated day, to ensure proper labeling of newly formed bone). Weekly body weights are determined. At the end of the 35-day 10 cycle, the animals' blood and tissues are processed as described above.

Lead compounds may also be tested in chronic OVX animals (treatment model). An exemplary protocol for treatment of established bone loss in ovariectomized animals that can be used to assess efficacy of anabolic agents may be performed as follows. Briefly, 80 to 100 six month old female, Sprague-Dawley rats 15 are subjected to sham surgery (sham OVX) or ovariectomy (OVX) at time 0, and 10 rats are sacrificed to serve as baseline controls. Body weights are recorded weekly during the experiment. After approximately 6 weeks of bone depletion (42 days), 10 sham OVX and 10 OVX rats are randomly selected for sacrifice as depletion period controls. Of the remaining animals, 10 sham OVX and 10 OVX rats are used as 20 placebo-treated controls. The remaining OVX animals are treated with 3 to 5 doses of test drug for a period of 5 weeks (35 days). As a positive control, a group of OVX rats can be treated with an agent such as PTH, a known anabolic agent in this model (Kimmel *et al. Endocrinology* (1993) 132:1577-84). To determine effects on bone formation, the following procedure can be followed. The femurs, tibiae and lumbar 25 vertebrae 1 to 4 are excised and collected. The proximal left and right tibiae are used for pqCT measurements, cancellous bone mineral density (BMD) (gravimetric determination), and histology, while the midshaft of each tibiae is subjected to cortical BMD or histology. The femurs are prepared for pqCT scanning of the midshaft prior to biomechanical testing. With respect to lumbar vertebrae (LV), LV2 are processed

for BMD (pqCT may also be performed); LV3 are prepared for undecalcified bone histology; and LV4 are processed for mechanical testing.

Nature of the Compounds Useful in the Invention

5 All of the compounds of the invention contain two aromatic systems, Ar¹ and Ar², spaced apart by a linker at a distance of 1.5-15 Å, and may preferably contain at least one nitrogen atom. A summary of the structural features of the compounds included within the invention is shown in Figure 1.

As shown, Ar¹ and Ar² may include various preferred embodiments. These are 10 selected from the group consisting of a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic ring system containing a 5-membered heterocycle; a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic ring system containing a six-membered heterocycle; a substituted or unsubstituted naphthalene moiety; and a substituted or unsubstituted benzene moiety. There are 16 possible combinations of these embodiments, if Ar¹ and Ar² are considered 15 distinguishable. As will be clear, however, the designation of one aromatic system as Ar¹ and the other as Ar² is arbitrary; thus there are only ten possible combinations. However, for simplicity, Ar¹ and Ar² are designated separately with the realization that the choice is arbitrarily made. All linkers described herein if not palindromic, are considered to link Ar¹ to Ar² or *vice-versa* whether or not the complementary 20 orientation is explicitly shown (as it is in some cases). Thus, if Ar¹ and Ar² are different and a linker is specified as -CONR-, it is understood that also included is the linker -NRCO- when the designations Ar¹ and Ar² are retained.

The noninterfering substituents on the aromatic system represented by Ar¹ and the noninterfering substituents on the aromatic system represented by Ar² are 25 represented in the formulas herein by R^a and R^b, respectively. Generally, these substituents can be of wide variety. Among substituents that do not interfere with (and in some instances may be desirable for) the beneficial effect of the compounds of the invention on bone in treated subjects are included alkyl (1-6C, preferably lower alkyl 1-4C), including straight or branched-chain forms thereof, alkenyl (1-6C, preferably 30 1-4C), alkynyl (1-6C, preferably 1-4C), all of which can be straight or branched chains

or are aryl (6-10C) or alkylaryl (6-15C) or aryl alkyl (6-15C) and may contain further substituents. R^a and R^b may also include halogens, (e.g. F, Cl, Br and I); siloxy, OR, SR, NR₂, OOCR, COOR, NCOR, NCOOR, and benzoyl, CF₃, OCF₃, SCF₃, N(CF₃)₂, NO, NO₂, CN, SO, SO₂R, SO₃R and the like, wherein R is alkyl (1-6C) or is H.

- 5 Similarly, these substituents may contain R^a as a substitute for R wherein R^a is aryl (6-10C) or alkylaryl (6-15C) or aryl alkyl (6-15C). Where R^a or R^b substituents are in adjacent positions in the aromatic system, they may combine to form a ring. Further, rings may be included in substituents which contain sufficient carbon and heteroatoms to provide this possibility.

- 10 The choice of noninterfering substituents depends on the overall nature of the system. For example, in compounds of the invention wherein two pyridine rings are linked through a saturated flexible linker, a CF₃ substituent para to the linker in each of the pyridine rings is particularly preferred. In those systems wherein a quinoline is coupled through a flexible conjugated or nonconjugated linker to a phenyl substituent
15 or to a naphthyl substituent, an amino group para to the linker in the phenyl or naphthyl moiety is preferred. Particularly preferred amino groups are dimethylamino and diethylamino. In systems wherein a benzothiazole is coupled to phenyl through a flexible linker, preferred substituents on the phenyl moiety include alkoxy or alkylthio in combination with halo, in particular, chloro. Also preferred is the presence of a
20 diethylamino group in the phenyl moiety para to the position that is coupled to the linker. In general, the presence of a substituent in the phenyl moiety para to the position of joinder to the linker is preferred.

- Generally, preferred noninterfering substituents include hydrocarbyl groups of 1-6C, including saturated and unsaturated, linear or branched hydrocarbyl as well as
25 hydrocarbyl groups containing ring systems; halo groups, alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, monoalkyl- and dialkylamino where the alkyl groups are 1-6C, CN, CF₃, OCF₃ and COOR, and the like.

Although the number of R^a and R^b may typically be 0-4 (m) or 0-5 (n) depending on the available positions in the aromatic system, preferred embodiments

include those wherein the number of R^a is 0, 1 or 2 and of R^b is 0, 1, 2 or 3, particularly 1 or 2.

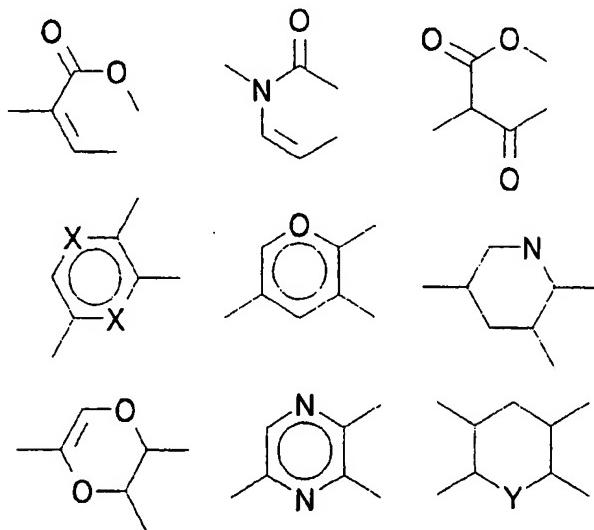
The linker group, L, may be a covalent bond or any group having a valence of at least two and covering a linear distance of from about 1.5 to about 15 Angstroms, 5 including those that contain cyclic moieties, that meet this spatial requirement. Useful linkers are divided, by definition herein, into three general categories: (1) flexible nonconjugating linkers, (2) flexible conjugating linkers, and (3) constrained linkers. The preferred choice of linker will depend on the choices for Ar¹ and Ar².

As defined herein, *flexible nonconjugating* linkers are those that link only one 10 position of Ar¹ to one position of Ar², and provide only a single covalent bond or a single chain between Ar¹ and Ar². The chain may contain branches, but may not contain π-bonds (except in the branches) or cyclic portions in the chain. The linker atoms in the chain itself rotate freely around single covalent bonds, and thus the linker has more than two degrees of freedom. Particularly useful flexible nonconjugating 15 linkers, besides a covalent bond, are those of the formulas: -NR-, -CR₂-, -S-, or -O-, wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C), more preferably H or lower alkyl (1-4C) and more preferably H. Also contemplated are those of the formulas: -NRCO-, -CONR-, -CR₂S-, -SCR₂-, -OCR₂-, -CR₂O-, -NRNR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRSO₂-, -SO₂NR-, -CR₂CO-, -COCR₂-, and -NR-NR-CO-CR₂- and its complement -CR₂-CO-NR-NR-, 20 or -NRCCR₂CR₂NR- or the thiolated counterparts, and particularly -NHCR₂CR₂NH-, including the isosteres thereof, such as -NRNRCSNR- and -NRNRCONR-. Also contemplated are those of the formulas: -NH(CH₂)₂NH-, -O(CR₂)₂O-, and -S(CR₂)₂S-, including the isosteres thereof. The optimum choice among flexible nonconjugating linkers is dependent on the nature of Ar¹ and Ar².

25 *Flexible conjugating* linkers are those that link only one position of Ar¹ to one position of Ar², but incorporate at least one double or triple bond or one or more cyclic systems in the chain itself and thus have only two degrees of freedom. A flexible conjugating linker may form a completely conjugated π-bond linking system between Ar¹ and Ar², thus providing for co-planarity of Ar¹ and Ar². Examples of useful 30 flexible conjugating linkers include: -RC=CR-; -N=N-; -C≡C-; -RC=N-; -N=CR-;

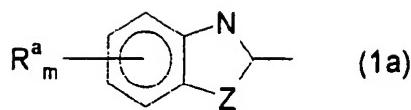
-NR-N=CR-; -NR-NR-CO-CR=CR-, -N=NCOCR₂-, -N=NCSCR₂-, -N=NCOCR₂CR₂, -N=NCONR-, -N=NCSNR-, and the like, where R is H or alkyl (1-6C); preferably H or lower alkyl (1-4C); and more preferably H.

- Constrained* linkers are those that have more than one point of attachment to either or both Ar¹ and Ar² and, thus, generally allow for only one degree of freedom. Constrained linkers most frequently form fused 5- or 6-membered cyclic moieties with Ar¹ and/or Ar² where either Ar¹ or Ar² has at least one substituent appropriately positioned to form a second covalent bond with the linker, e.g., where Ar² is a phenyl group with a reactive, ortho-positioned substituent, or is derivatized to the linker directly at the ortho position. (Although the aromatic moieties should properly be referred to as phenylene or naphthylene in such cases, generally the term "phenyl" or "naphthyl" is used herein to include both monovalent and bivalent forms of these moieties.) Examples of particularly useful constrained linkers include

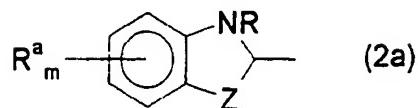


- and the like, where X is O, N, S or CR₂, and Y is CR₂ or C=O.

In one class of preferred embodiments, Ar¹ is an aromatic system containing a 5-membered heterocycle, of the formula:



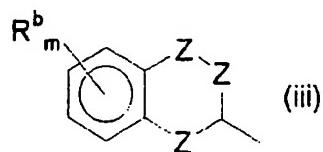
or



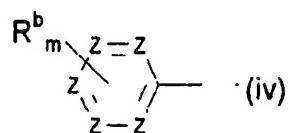
wherein Z is S, O, NR or -CR₂ in formula (1a) or CR in formula (2a), where each R is independently H or alkyl (1-6C), the dotted line represents an optional π-bond, each R^a is independently a noninterfering substituent as defined above, and m is an integer of 0-4.

In general, Ar² is phenyl, naphthyl, or an aromatic system containing a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring. All may be unsubstituted or substituted with noninterfering substituents, R^b.

When Ar² is an aromatic system containing a six-membered heterocycle, the formula of said system is preferably:

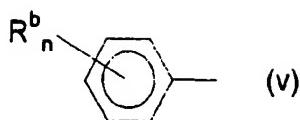


or



wherein each Z is independently a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of S, O and N; or is CR or CR₂, the dotted lines represent optional π-bonds, each R^b is independently a noninterfering substituent, and m is an integer of 0-4, with the proviso that at least one Z must be a heteroatom.

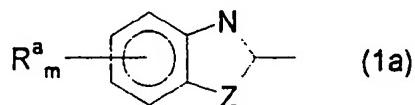
Ar² in these compounds may also have the formula



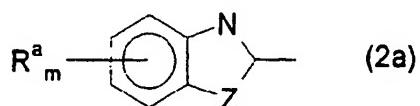
where R^b is a noninterfering substituent as defined above and n is an integer from 0 to 5.

Similarly, when Ar^2 is naphthyl, it may contain 0-5 R^b substitutions. When Ar^2 5 is an aromatic system containing a 5-membered heterocycle, preferred forms are those as described for Ar^1 .

Thus, in one set of preferred compounds, Ar^1 is

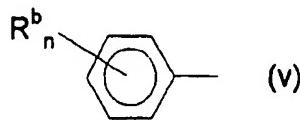


or



wherein each R^a is a noninterfering substituent, m is an integer of 0-4, the 10 dotted line represents an optional π bond, and Z is O, S, NR or CR_2 in formula (1) or is CR in formula (2) wherein each R is independently H or alkyl (1-6C).

In one group of these compounds, L is a flexible conjugating or nonconjugating linker. In this group, when Z is NR, Ar^2 is preferably a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic system containing a 5-membered heterocycle or is



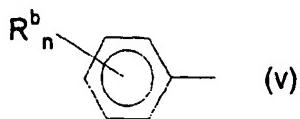
15 ;

wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5; and/or L is $-N=N-$, $-N=CR-$, $-RC=CR-$, $-NRNR-$, $-CR_2NR-$, $-CR_2CR_2-$, $-NRCO-$ or $-CONR-$ where R is H or alkyl (1-6C); and/or the dotted line represents a π bond.

In these embodiments as well as in alternative embodiments of Ar², it is preferred that each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C), or R^b comprises an aromatic system.

Preferred compounds in this group are 59-0100, 59-103, 59-104, 59-105 and 5 59-106 (See Figure 13).

In another group of these compounds with flexible linkers, Z is S, and Ar² is preferably a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic system containing a 6-membered heterocycle or is of the formula



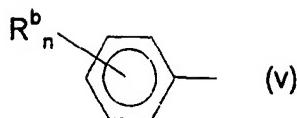
10 wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5; and/or L is -N=N-, -N=CR-, -RC=CR-, -NRNR-, -CR₂NR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCO- or -CONR- where R is H or alkyl (1-6C); and/or the dotted line represents a π bond.

15 In such compounds, regardless of the choice of Ar², preferred are those compounds wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system.

Both when Z is S and when Z is NR, it is preferred that m is 0 and/or each R^b is independently OR, SR or halo, where n=2 and at least one R^b is independently OR or SR and/or L is -NHCO- or -CR=CR-.

Preferred compounds in this group include compounds 59-002, 59-0070, 20 59-0072, 59-0099, 59-0102, the benzothiazole counterpart of 59-0104, 59-0144, 59-0147, 59-0149, 59-0186, 59-0187, 59-0192, 59-0193, 59-0195, 59-0197, 59-0202, 59-0204, 59-0205, 59-0206, 59-0207, 59-0208, and 59-0210, especially the benzothiazole counterpart of 59-0104 or compounds 59-0147, 59-0205 or 59-0210. (See Figure 13)

25 Z can also be CR, CR₂ or O; here it is also preferred that Ar² is

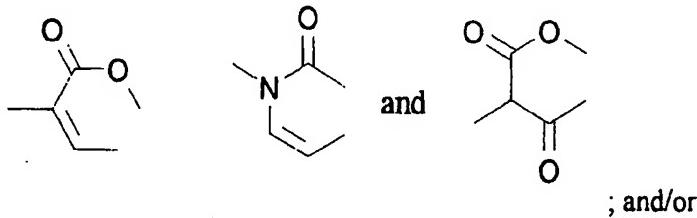


wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5, and/or L is -N=N-, -N=CR-, -RC=CR-, -NRNR-, -CR₂NR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCO- or -CONR- where R is H or alkyl (1-6C), and/or the dotted line represents a π bond.

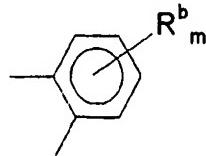
- 5 In these compounds, too, it is preferred that each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system. A preferred compound is 896-5005. (See Figure 4)

The compounds wherein Ar¹ is 1a or 2a as above may also contain a constrained linker.

- 10 In these compounds, preferred Z is S or NR; and/or those wherein L is selected from the group consisting of



Ar² is



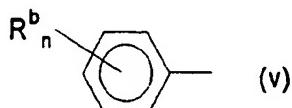
- 15 wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and m is 0-4.

Preferably, each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system. A preferred compound is 59-0124. (See Figure 13)

In another group of preferred embodiments, Ar¹ is of the formula



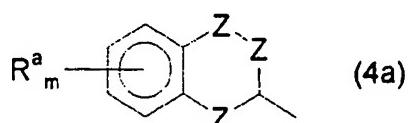
wherein each R^a is independently a noninterfering substituent or is H and Z is NR, S or O, wherein R is alkyl (1-6C) or H, especially where Z is S and/or wherein Ar^2 is



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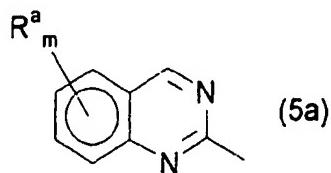
wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5; and/or L is -N=N-, -N=CR-, -RC=CR-, -NRNR-, -CR₂NR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCO- or -CONR- where R is H or alkyl (1-6C), and/or the dotted line represents a π bond. Especially preferred are those compounds where each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system.

10 In another group of compounds, Ar^1 is

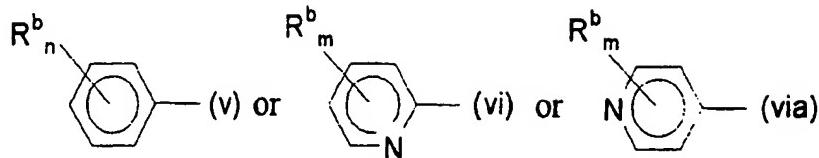


wherein R^a is a noninterfering substituent, m is an integer of 0-4, each dotted line represents an optional π -bond, each Z is independently N, NR, CR or CR₂, where each R is independently H or alkyl (1-6C) with the proviso that at least one Z is N or NR.

Particularly preferred members of this group are those wherein Ar^1 is



especially those wherein Ar₂ is

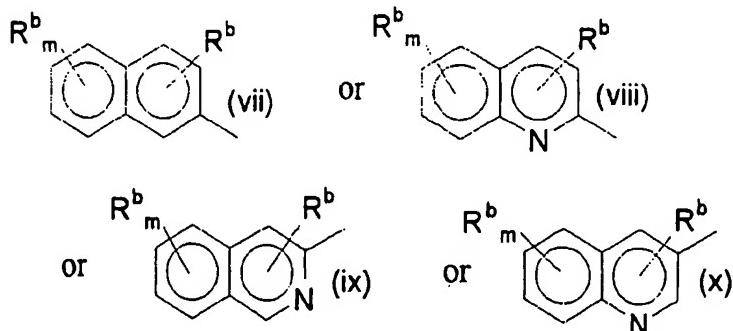


wherein each R^b is independently a noninterfering substituent, and n is 0-5 and m is 0-4, and/or L is -N=N-, -RC=CR-, -RC=N-, -NRCO-, -NRCR₂-, -NRCR₂CR₂-,
 5 -NRCR₂CO-, -NRNR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCR₂CR₂NR-, -NRCR=CRNR- or
 -NRCOCCR₂NR-.

In general, preferably each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system.

In an especially preferred group, m is 0, each R^b is NR₂ or OR and n is 1 or 2,
 10 and/or L is -CR=CR-, -N=N- or -NRCO-, especially the compounds of formulas
 59-0030, 59-0078, 59-0091, 59-0093, 59-0150, 50-0197, 59-0198, 59-0199 or
 59-0480. (See Figure 13)

Also preferred are those wherein Ar¹ has formula (4a) or (5a) and wherein Ar₂ is substituted or unsubstituted quinolyl or naphthyl of the formula



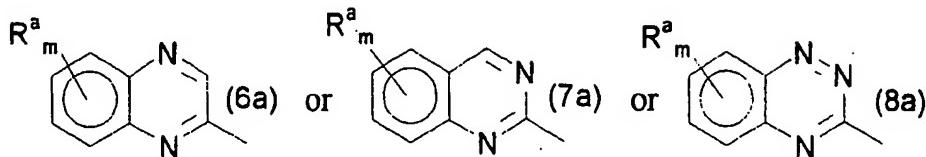
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wherein each R^b is a noninterfering substituent and m is 0-4.

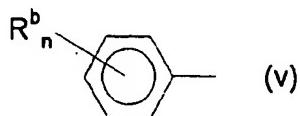
Preferred among these are those wherein L is -N=N-, -RC=CR-, -RC=N-,
 -NRCO-, -NRCR₂-, -NRCR₂CR₂-, -NRCR₂CO-, -NRNR-, -CR₂CR₂-,
 -NRCR₂CR₂NR-, -NRCR=CRNR- or -NRCOCCR₂NR-, and/or wherein each R^b is
 20 independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl
 (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system and m is 0, 1 or 2.

The compounds 59-0089, 59-0090, 59-0092 or 59-0094 are particularly preferred.

Ar^1 is also preferably



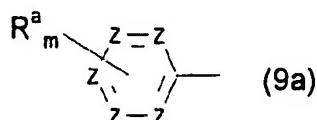
5 wherein each R^a is a noninterfering substituent and m is 0-4, in particular where L is $-\text{N}=\text{N}-$, $-\text{RC}=\text{CR}-$, $-\text{RC}=\text{N}-$, $-\text{NRCO}-$, $-\text{NRCR}_2-$, $-\text{NRCR}_2\text{CR}_2-$, $-\text{NRCR}_2\text{CO}-$, $-\text{NRNR}-$, $-\text{CR}_2\text{CR}_2-$, $-\text{NRCR}_2\text{CR}_2\text{NR}-$, $-\text{NRCR=CRNR-}$ or $-\text{NRCOOCR}_2\text{NR-}$, and/or Ar^2 is



10 wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5. Especially preferred are compounds wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system, in particular compounds 59-203, 59-285 or 59-286. (See Figure 13)

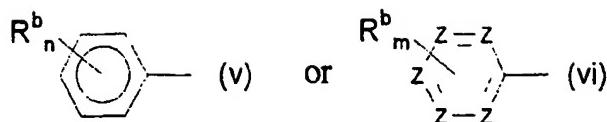
When Ar^1 is of formula (4a), L can also be a constrained linker.

15 In still another preferred set, Ar^1 is



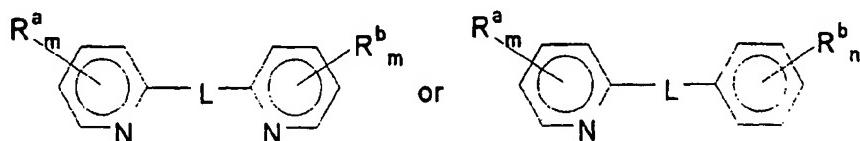
wherein each R^a is independently a noninterfering substituent, m is an integer of 0-4, each Z is independently N or CR, where R is H or alkyl (1-6C), with the proviso that at least one Z must be N and at least one Z must be CR.

20 In these compounds, L is preferably a flexible conjugating or nonconjugating linker, and/or wherein Ar^2 is



wherein each R^b is independently a noninterfering substituent, and in (vi) each Z is independently N or CR, where R is H or alkyl (1-6C), with the proviso that at least one Z must be a N and at least one Z must be CR.

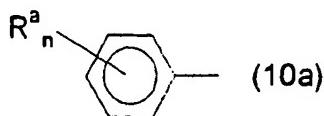
5 Preferred such compounds have the formula



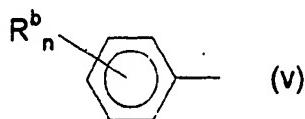
Preferred L embodiments in this group include -N=N-, -RC=CR-, -RC=N-,
 -NRCO-, -NR C_2R_2 -, -NR C_2R_2 CO-, -NRNR-, -CR $_2CR_2$ -,
 -NR C_2R_2 CR $_2NR$ -, -NR $CR=CRNR$ - or -NRCOCR $_2NR$ -, preferred for R^a and R^b are
 10 halo, OR, SR, NR $_2$, NO, NO $_2$, OCF $_3$ or CF $_3$ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^a or R^b
 comprise aromatic systems and each m and n is independently 0, 1 or 2.

In particular, compounds are preferred where L is -NHCR $_2CR_2NH$ - and R^a is
 CF $_3$ para to L, especially compounds 59-0145, 59-0450, 59-0459 or 59-0483. (See
 Figure 13)

15 Finally, in another preferred group, Ar 1 is



wherein each R^a is a noninterfering substituent, and n is an integer of 0 and 5,
 and wherein L is a flexible linker that contains at least one nitrogen. In the alternative
 or in addition, Ar 2 is of the formula



- and L is -N=N-, -RC=CR-, -RC=N-, -NRCO-, -NRCR₂-, -NRCR₂CR₂-,
-NRCR₂CO-, -NRNRCR₂CR₂-, -NRNRCR=CR-, -NRNRCOCR₂-,
-NRNRCOCR=CR-, -NRNRCSCR₂-, -NRNRCSCR=CR-, -NRNRCNR-,
-NRNRCNSR-, -NRNR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCR₂CR₂NR-, -NRCR=CRNR- or
5 -NRCOOCR₂NR-. It is preferred that each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO,
NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system.
- Especially preferred are those compounds wherein L is -CR=CRCONRNR-,
-CR=CRCSNRNR-, -CR₂CONRNR- -CR₂CSNRNR-, -NRNRCNR- or
-NRNRCNSR- and/or R^b is -NR₂ and n=1 wherein R^b is in the para position, especially
10 wherein R^a is -COOR and m is 1; most especially compounds 59-0045, 59-0095,
59-0096, 59-0097 and 59-0098. (See Figure 13)
- As set forth above, several families of preferred embodiments are defined by specifying Ar¹ and Ar², and L. In one such family, wherein Ar¹ is an aromatic system containing a 5-membered heterocyclic ring, the compound 59-0072, wherein Ar¹ is
15 unsubstituted benzothiazole, the linker (Ar¹ → Ar²) is NHCO, and Ar² is 2-methoxy-4-methylthiophenyl was used as a lead compound and variations of the structure studied. Figure 5 shows representative compounds synthesized to analyze the effects of the nature of the linker, various alternatives of Ar¹ wherein Z is O, NR or S, and the effect of substitution on the phenyl moiety, as well as the heterocycle.
- 20 Figure 5 gives the structures of these compounds, along with their maximum activity as compared to 59-0008 at 10 μM (the maximum for 59-0008) in the *in vitro* bone growth stimulation assay as well as the concentration at which 50% of maximum stimulation of the BMP promoter was obtained (EC₅₀). See Example 1 for the details of this assay. The results of this study indicate that the amide linker in 59-0072 can
25 readily be substituted by -CH=CH- and that the substitution on the phenyl ring had advantageous effects in the order: 2-Cl-4-OMe=2,4-di-OMe=2-OMe-4-SMe
>>3,4-di-OMe=4-OMe. In general, compounds 59-0205, 59-0104, 59-0107, 59-0210 and 59-0124 have the best activity in the primary screen, but only 59-0124 is active in the *ex vivo* calvarial assay described in Example 3.

Similar structure/activity relationship studies were conducted for compounds wherein Ar¹ is quinoline. In this study, compound 50-0197, wherein Ar¹ is unsubstituted quinoline, the linker is -CH=CH-, and Ar² is p-dimethylaminophenyl was used as a lead compound. The compounds synthesized in this study are shown in 5 Figure 6, along with their maximum stimulation characteristics and EC₅₀ in the assay of Example 1. The results of these studies showed that quinoxaline analogs are the most active in the assay, followed by quinoline; the linker can most preferably be -CH=CH- or -N=N- as judged by activity in the assay, but -CH=CH- is preferred *in vivo* due to its lack of toxicity. Preferred substituents on the phenyl ring in Ar² include 2,4-di- 10 OMe; 4-NMe₂-2-OMe, and 4-NMe₂. For the compounds in Figure 6, 59-0282 and 50-0197 were moderately active and 59-0203 was highly active in the *ex vivo* calvarial assay described hereinabove as a modification of Gowen, M. and Mundy, G. *J Immunol* (1986) 136:2478-2482.

Another group of compounds wherein Ar¹ and Ar² are pyridyl heterocycles was 15 also studied. In this case, compound 59-0145 was used as the lead compound; the linker, the nature of the substituents R^a and R^b were varied. In one instance, a quinolyl residue was substituted for a pyrimidine residue as Ar². Representative compounds used in this study are shown in Figure 7, along with the data from the screening assay.

Using 59-0145 as a lead, a CF₃ group in one of Ar¹ and Ar² appeared essential; 20 however, one of R^a or R^b could also be NO₂ or CN. The most preferred linker is -NHCH₂CH₂NH-; substitution on the amino groups in L by an alkyl group appeared to reduce activity. Enhanced chain lengths also led to loss of activity.

Preferred compounds in this group, which perform better than 59-0008 in the screening assay, included 59-0450, 59-0459, 59-0480, and 59-0483.

Finally, a series in which Ar¹ is 3-carboxyphenyl was studied using 59-0045 as 25 the lead compound. In 59-0045, L is -NHN=CH- and Ar² is p-dimethylaminophenyl. Figure 8 shows the compounds synthesized in this series. Under the circumstances of this assay, analogs wherein R^b was, instead of a nitrogen-containing moiety, F, Cl, or OMe were inactive. Preferred compounds in this series are 59-0096 and 59-0098.

30 59-0098 is very active in the *ex vivo* calvarial assay described above.

Synthesis of the Compounds Useful in the Invention

Many of the compounds useful in the invention are commercially available and can be synthesized by art-known methods. Those compounds useful in the invention which are new compounds, can similarly be obtained by methods generally known in the art, as described in the Examples below.

The following examples are intended to illustrate, but not to limit, the invention.

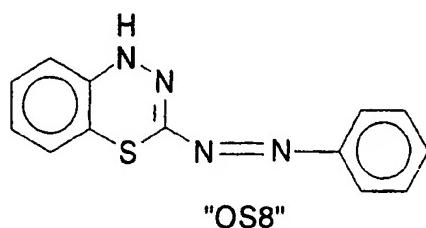
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Preparation A

Compound 59-0008 used as a standard in the assays, was synthesized according to the procedure of McDonald, W. S., *et al. Chem Comm* (1969) 392-393; Irving, H. N. N. H. *et al. Anal Chim Acta* (1970) 49:261-266. Briefly, 10.0 g of dithizone was taken up in 100 ml EtOH and 50 ml AcOH and heated at reflux for 18 h. After cooling, this was diluted first with 100 ml water and then with 50 ml 1N NaOH. This was then further neutralized by the addition of 6 N NaOH to bring the pH to 5.0. This deep purple mixture was then concentrated on a rotavapor to remove organics. Once the liquid had lost all of its purple color, this was filtered to collect the dark precipitate. Purification by flash chromatography (4.5 x 25.7 cm; EtAc/Hep. (1:4); Rf 0.22) followed by recrystallization from EtOH gave 2.15 g (25% yield) of dark purple crystals, mp=184-185 °C. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 7.90 (d of d, $J_1=7.7$, $J_2=2.2$, 2H), 7.64 (hump, 1H), 7.49 (m, 3H), 7.02 (m, 1H), 6.91 (m, 2H), 6.55 (d, $J=8.1$, 1H). MS (EI) 254 (47, M+), 105 (26), 77 [100], 51 (27). HRMS (EI, M+) 254.0626 (calcd 254.0626182). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{S}$: C, 61.40; H, 3.96; N, 22.03. Found: C, 61.40; H, 4.20; N, 22.06.

Example 1High Throughput Screening

Several tens of thousands of compounds were tested in the assay system set forth in WO 96/38590, published 5 December 1996, and incorporated herein by reference. The standard positive control was 59-0008 (also denoted "OS8"), which is 5 of the formula:



In more detail, the 2T3-BMP-2-LUC cells, a stably transformed osteoblast cell line described in Ghosh-Choudhury *et al.* *Endocrinology* (1996) 137:331-39, 10 referenced above, was employed. The cells were cultured using α-MEM, 10% FCS with 1% penicillin/streptomycin and 1% glutamine ("plating medium"), and were split 1:5 once per week. For the assay, the cells were resuspended in a plating medium containing 4% FCS, plated in microtiter plates at a concentration of 5×10^3 cells (in 50 μ l)/well, and incubated for 24 hours at 37°C in 5% CO₂. To initiate the assay, 50 μ l of 15 the test compound or the control in DMSO was added at 2X concentration to each well, so that the final volume was 100 μ l. The final serum concentration was 2% FCS, and the final DMSO concentration was 1%. Compound 59-0008 (10 μ M) was used as a positive control.

The treated cells were incubated for 24 hours at 37°C and 5% CO₂. The 20 medium was then removed, and the cells were rinsed three times with PBS. After removal of excess PBS, 25 μ l of 1X cell culture lysing reagent (Promega #E153A) was added to each well and incubated for at least ten minutes. Optionally, the plates/samples could be frozen at this point. To each well was added 50 μ l of 25 luciferase substrate (Promega #E152A; 10 ml Promega luciferase assay buffer per 7 mg Promega luciferase assay substrate). Luminescence was measured on an

automated 96-well luminometer, and was expressed as either picograms of luciferase activity per well or as picograms of luciferase activity per microgram of protein.

In this assay, compound 59-0008 (3-phenylazo-1H-4,1,2-benzothiadiazine) exhibited a pattern of reactivity, as shown in Figure 2. The activity for compound 5 59-0008 was maximal at a concentration of approximately 3-10 μ M and, more particularly, at about 3 μ M, and thus provided a response of approximately 175 light emission units. Accordingly, other tested compounds were evaluated at various concentrations, and these results were compared to the results obtained for 59-0008 at 10 μ M (which value was normalized to 100). For instance, any tested compound in 10 Figure 3 and Figure 4 that showed greater activity than 10 μ M of 59-0008 would result in a value over 100.

As shown in Figure 3 (46 sheets) and Figure 4 (28 sheets), several compounds were found to be particularly effective.

15

Example 2

In vivo Calvarial Bone Growth Data

Compound 59-0008 was assayed *in vivo* according to the procedure described previously (see "*In vivo Assay of Effects of Compounds on Murine Calvarial Bone Growth*", *supra*). As compared to a vehicle control, compound 59-0008 induced a 4- 20 fold increase in width of new calvarial bone.

In another experiment, 5 week old Swiss white mice were injected 3 times a day for 5 days over the calvaria with compound 59-0203 using PBS, 5% DMSO and 0.1% BSA as carrier. The drug was tested at 6 different doses, from 0.1-50 mg/kg/day. Animals were sacrificed 3 weeks after the injections started and calvariae 25 were fixed, decalcified, and processed for histology. Bone histomorphometry measuring total bone area (BA/TV) confirms that FGF, used in every experiment as a positive control, shows an increase in the total bone area with all doses tested, but this increase is only significantly different from control at 1 and 5 mg/kg/day. The invention compound 59-0203 shows consistent increases over the 0.1-50 mg/kg/day 30 range at a somewhat lower level than that obtained with FGF.

Similar results are obtained when new bone width in microns is measured.

There was no new bone present in the control group. 59-0203 caused new bone formation at all doses, with a significant increase at 25-50 mg/kg/day. New bone as percentage of the total bone area was about 45% for the FGF positive control and from about 15% to 30% over the range of 0.1-50 mg/kg/day for 59-0203. There was no new bone present in the negative control.

Example 3

Ex vivo Calvarial Bone Growth Assay

10 A number of compounds, in particular, those studied in connection with lead compounds classified as hydrazone/hydrazides (H) exemplified by 59-0045, benzothiazoles (T) exemplified by 59-0104, bis-pyridines (P) exemplified by 59-0145, and quinolines/quinoxalines (Q) exemplified by 59-0197, were tested in the *ex vivo* calvarial assay described hereinabove. The results of this assay are shown in Figure 9.

15 In this assay, histomorphometry and osteoblast numbers are measured and effects are measured on an arbitrary scale from 1-3: i.e., 1, 1+, 2-, 2, 2+, 3-, 3, wherein 1 denotes "inactive." In this assay, for example, FGF scores 2-3.

The scores are assigned to bone formation on the ectocranial periosteal surface. The area immediately surrounding midline suture is excluded from analysis.

20

Score

- 0 Toxicity. Cell necrosis, pyknotic nuclei, matrix disintegration.
- 25 1 A score of "1" is the bone forming activity seen in control cultures containing BGJb media + 0.1% bovine serum albumin. The periosteal surface is covered by one layer of osteoblasts (at about 50% of the bone surface, with the remaining 50% being covered by bone lining cells). A score of "1-" is assigned if less than 50% of the periosteal surface is covered by osteoblasts due to inhibitory activity or minor toxicity of the agents being tested. A score of "1+" is given if over 50% of the surface is covered by osteoblasts.
- 30 2 A moderate increase in bone forming activity. 20-40% of the periosteal surface is covered by up to two layers of osteoblasts. A score of "2-" is given if less than 20% of the surface is covered by
- 35

two layers and "2+" if more than 40% of the surface is covered by two layers of osteoblasts.

- 5 3 A score of "3" is the bone forming activity seen in control cultures containing BGJb media + 0.1% BSA +10% fetal bovine serum. More than 20% of the periosteal surface is covered by three layers of osteoblasts. The cells appear plump (size can exceed 100 μm^2). A score of "3-" is given if less than 20% of the periosteal surface is covered by three layers of osteoblasts and or osteoblast size is less than 100 μm^2 . A score of "3+" has never been observed.
- 10

In all samples, toxicity, ectopic new or woven bone formation associated with osteoblasts, and osteoblast size as reflections of relative activity are noted.

- 15 The results shown in Figure 9 represent those obtained when the measurements were made by two different groups. It is clear that a number of compounds tested have activity in this assay. From the results shown in Figure 9, 59-0073, 59-0030, 59-0070, 59-007, 59-0019, 59-0099, 59-0072 and 59-0103 show at least some indication of activity. 59-150 and 59-0104 showed activity when measured by one group but not the other; similarly, 50-0197 had this pattern. It appears that 59-0098 and 59-0203 are quite active in this assay and 59-0145 shows a consistent moderate activity.
- 20

Example 4

Stimulation of Bone Growth in Ovariectomized Rats (OVX Assay)

- 25 The compound 59-0145 was tested at various concentrations in the OVX assay conducted as described above. The increase in bone volume was measured by two different groups; one group found 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{day}$ of 59-0145 gave 21% increase over control whereas the second group found a 71% increase. At 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{day}$, the first group found a 31% increase, and the second a 54% increase.

- 30 In another experiment, the lumbar vertebrae were measured and the above dosages of 59-0145 were shown to provide a beneficial effect, as shown in Figure 10.

In another experiment, 3 month old Sprague Dawley rats were ovariectomized and depleted for six weeks. At the end of the six weeks, treatment was started with subcutaneous administration of compound 59-0145. The treatment continued for 10

weeks. At the end of the 10 weeks animals were sacrificed, bones were collected for qCT measurements and histology; serum was also collected for osteocalcin determinations.

Figure 11 shows the percentage increase in trabecular bone (proximal tibia) 5 compared to the placebo-treated group in chronic ovariectomized rats after 10 weeks of treatment. Compound 59-0145 causes significant increase in trabecular bone at doses of 50-500 µg/kg/day.

Figure 12 shows results of qCT and bone histomorphometry in proximal tibia in 10 the first two panels, as well as serum osteocalcin levels at the time of sacrifice as a percentage increase compared to control group (OVX placebo-treated group).

Example 5

Chondrogenic Activity

Compounds 59-008, 59-0102 and 50-0197 were assayed for effects on the 15 differentiation of cartilage cells, as compared to the action of recombinant human BMP-2. Briefly, a mouse clonal chondrogenic cell line, TMC-23, was isolated and cloned from costal cartilage of transgenic mice containing the BMP-2 gene control region driving SV-40 large T-antigen, generated as described in Ghosh-Choudhury *et al* *Endocrinology* 137:331-39, 1996. These cells were cultured in DMEM/10% FCS, 20 and were shown to express T-antigen, and also to produce aggrecan (toluidine blue staining at pH 1.0) and Type-II collagen (immunostaining) by 7 days after confluence.

For measurement of alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity, the technique of LF Bonewald *et al*. *J Biol Chem* (1992) 267:8943-49, was employed. Briefly, TMC-23 25 cells were plated in 96 well microtiter plates in DMEM containing 10% FCS at 4 x 10³ cells/well. Two days after plating, the cells were confluent and the medium was replaced with fresh medium containing 10% FCS and different concentrations of compounds or recombinant BMP-2. After an additional 2 or 5 days incubation, the plates were washed twice with PBS, and then lysing solution (0.05% Triton X-100) 30 was added (100 µl/well). The cells were lysed by three freeze-thaw cycles of -70°C (30 min), followed by 37°C (30 min with shaking). Twenty microliters of cell lysates

were assayed with 80 μ l of 5 mM p-nitrophenol phosphate in 1.5 M 2-amino-2-methylpropanol buffer, pH 10.3 (Sigma ALP kit, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) for 10 min at 37°C. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 100 μ l of 0.5 M NaOH. The spectrophotometric absorbance at 405 nm was compared to that of p-nitrophenol standards to estimate ALP activity in the samples. The protein content of the cell lysates was determined by the Bio-Rad protein assay kit (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Specific activity was calculated using these two parameters.

At day 2, compounds 59-0008 (10^{-9} M), 59-0102 (10^{-7} M) and 59-0197 (10^{-9} M) increased ALP levels approximately 3-, 2- and 2.5-fold, respectively, as compared to the vehicle control. Recombinant BMP2 at 100, 50 or 10 ng/ml induced ALP levels approximately 10-, 4- or 1.5-fold, respectively, as compared to the vehicle control.

Example 6

Synthesis of Exemplary Compounds

- 15 A. Compounds of the invention wherein Ar¹ is of formula (1a) or (2a) can be synthesized by the procedures described in Dryanska, V. and Ivanov, K. *Synthesis* (1976) 1:37-8, using the described embodiments of Ar² and the appropriate analogous heterocycle embodied in Ar¹ substituted for the benzothiazole shown. Alternates to the olefin linker described can also be prepared using standard methods.
- 20 Compounds of the invention represented by exemplary Compound 59-0234, wherein Z is O, L is -CH=CH-, and Ar² is 2,4-dimethoxy-phenyl, including Compounds 59-0211 and 59-0233, were prepared according to the following procedure describing synthesis of Compound 59-0234. Briefly, to a N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) solution of 2-methylbenzoxazole (1 mmol) and 25 2,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (1 mmol) was added lithium t-butoxide (2 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 130°C for 3h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mix was poured into ether and washed several times with water. The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in a minimal amount of hot ether and, on standing overnight, the crystalline 30 product was collected by filtration.

B. Exemplary Compound 59-0150 where Ar¹ is of formula 4a was synthesized according to the procedure of Zamboni *et al.* *J Med Chem* (1992) 35:3832-44. First, 2-triphenylphosphoniumquinaldine bromide was synthesized as follows. Quinaldine (200 mmols), NBS (200 mmols) and a catalytic amount of 5 benzoyl peroxide (10 mmols) were dissolved in 1 L of anhydrous carbon tetrachloride, and the mixture was stirred under reflux for 72 h. The mixture was cooled to RT and washed with water. The organic layer was drawn off, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to a dark oil. The crude mixture was dissolved in 500 ml of acetonitrile, then triphenylphosphine (200 mmols) was added 10 and the mixture was refluxed under nitrogen overnight. It was then cooled to RT and diluted with anhydrous ether. The precipitated solid was collected by filtration, washed thoroughly with anhydrous ether and dried in vacuo overnight, yielding 25 g of a tan crystalline solid which showed a single spot by TLC (silica gel, 5 % MeOH in DCM).

15 A Wittig reaction was then performed. Briefly, under anhydrous conditions, 0.738 g (1.68 mmol) 2-triphenylphosphoniumquinaldine bromide in dry THF was cooled to -78°C. 1.0 ml (2.5 mmol, 2.5 M in hexanes) n-butyl lithium was slowly added, and this was allowed to react for 20 min. 0.301 g (1.68 mmol) 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)-2-methoxybenzaldehyde was then added. After a few minutes, the 20 cold bath was removed, and this was left at ambient temp. for 18 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of aq. sat. NH₄Cl. This was extracted with EtAc, and the organics washed with additional NH₄Cl, sat. NaHCO₃, and sat. NaCl. This was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and the solvent stripped on a rotavapor. After flash chromatography (3.8 x 18.0 cm; EtAc/Hep. (1:3); R_f 0.29), 0.135 g (26% yield) of a 25 red solid was obtained, mp=185-187 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.04 (t, J=9.0, 2H), 7.94 (d, J=16.5, 1H), 7.74 (d, J=8.1, 1H), 7.73 (d, J=8.5, 1H), 7.66 (t of d, J_t=7.6, J_d=1.4, 1H), 7.61 (d, J=8.8, 1H), 7.43 (t of d, J_t=7.6, J_d=1.1, 1H), 7.29 (d, J=16.6, 1H), 6.37 (d of d, J₁=8.7, J₂=2.4, 1H), 6.22 (d, J=2.4, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.03 (s, 6H).. Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₀N₂O: C, 78.92; H, 6.62; N, 9.20. Found:

C. Exemplary Compound 59-0209 was synthesized according to the procedure of McOmie, J. F. W.; and West, D. E., *Org Synth, Collect Vol V* (1973)

412. Under anhydrous conditions, 0.510 g (1.95 mmol) NNC 59-0198 was slowly treated with 0.38 ml (3.9 mmol) BBr₃ in dry CH₂Cl₂ at -78°C. After 15 min, this was

5 allowed to warm to RT. After 2 h, the reaction was re-cooled to -78°C, and was then quenched by the addition of 1.6 ml (12 mmol) TEA in 25 ml MeOH. After 10 min, this was again allowed to warm to ambient temperature. After 1 h, this was concentrated to dryness on a rotavapor, and twice slurred in MeOH and re-stripped. Purification by flash chromatography (3.0 x 25.6 cm; EtAc/Hep. (1:2); R_f 0.25) gave

10 0.20 g (41% yield) of a slightly yellow solid, mp=271-272 °C (dec.). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 9.77 (s, 1H), 8.31 (d, J=8.6, 1H), 7.96 (d, J=8.6, 1H), 7.92 (d, J=8.3, 1H), 7.82 (d, J=8.6, 1H), 7.74 (d, J=16.6, 1H), 7.72 (t, J=7.6, 1H), 7.58 (d, J=8.6, 2H), 7.53 (t, J=7.6, 1H), 7.26 (d, J=16.5, 1H), 6.83 (d, J=8.6, 2H). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₃NO: C, 82.57; H, 5.30; N, 5.66. Found:

15 D. Exemplary Compound 59-0019 was synthesized as follows: to a xylene solution of 2-methylquinoxaline (10 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (10 mmol) was added piperidine (2 ml). The solution was heated at reflux for 1 day, at which time DBU (200 µL) was added and reflux continued for another 2 days. The solution was cooled to RT and extracted with 1 M citric acid. The aqueous phase was 20 repeatedly extracted with ether. The organic phases were pooled, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel. The product was eluted using 8:1:1 dicholormethane:ether: hexane. Fractions containing pure product were pooled and evaporated to dryness. The residue was triturated with ether and filtered to give the desired compound.

25 E. Exemplary Compound 59-0183 and related Compound 59-0182 were synthesized according to the following procedure. Briefly, quinaldic acid (0.5 mmol) and HATU (0.5 mmol) were dissolved in 2.5 mL of anhydrous DMF in a vial and the solution was stirred at room temperature (RT). Diisopropylethyamine (1 mmol) was added dropwise to the above stirred solution and the mixture was stirred for 15 min.

30 The appropriate amine (0.5 mmol) was then added all at once to the above stirred

mixture, and the mixture was stirred overnight at RT. It was then diluted with 25 mL of cold water with vigorous stirring, the precipitate was collected by filtration and washed thoroughly with water several times, and then dried *in vacuo* overnight. The product was purified by flash column chromatography over silica gel eluting with dichloromethane. The pure product was obtained as a tan powder.

F. Exemplary Compound 59-0209 was synthesized according to the following procedure. Under anhydrous conditions, 0.510 g (1.95 mmol) NNC 59-0198 was slowly treated with 0.38 ml (3.9 mmol) BBr₃ in dry CH₂Cl₂ at -78°C. After 15 min, this was allowed to warm to RT. After 2 h, the reaction was re-cooled to -78°C, and was then quenched by the addition of 1.6 ml (12 mmol) TEA in 25 mL MeOH. After 10 min, this was again allowed to warm to ambient temperature. After 1 h, this was concentrated to dryness on a rotavapor, and twice slurred in MeOH and re-stripped. Purification by flash chromatography (3.0 x 25.6 cm; EtAc/Hep. (1:2); R_f 0.25) gave 0.20 g (41% yield) of a slightly yellow solid, mp=271-272 °C (dec.). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 9.77 (s, 1H), 8.31 (d, J=8.6, 1H), 7.96 (d, J=8.6, 1H), 7.92 (d, J=8.3, 1H), 7.82 (d, J=8.6, 1H), 7.74 (d, J=16.6, 1H), 7.72 (t, J=7.6, 1H), 7.58 (d, J=8.6, 2H), 7.53 (t, J=7.6, 1H), 7.26 (d, J=16.5, 1H), 6.83 (d, J=8.6, 2H). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₃NO: C, 82.57; H, 5.30; N, 5.66. Found:

G. Other embodiments wherein AR¹ is of formula (4a) can be synthesized as follows:

a. Quinoline azo compounds (59-0030 and 59-0078) may be prepared by reaction of 2-aminoquinoline with a nitrosobenzene (Brown, E. V., *et al.*, *J Org Chem* (1961) 26:2831-33; Brown, E. V.; _____ (1969) 6:571-73).

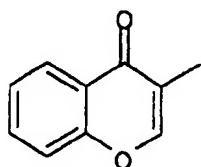
b. Azo derivatives may be obtained by reaction of 2-aminoquinolines with aldehydes, Morimoto, T., *et al.*, *Chem Pharm Bull* (1977) 25:1607-09; Renault, J., *et al.*, *Hebd Seances Acad Sci, Ser C* (1975) 280:1041-43; and Lugovkin, B. P.; *Zh Obshch Khim* (1972) 42:966-69.

c. Imino derivatives may be obtained by reaction of 2-formylquinolines with anilines, Tran Quoc Son, *et al.*, (1983) 21:22-26; Hagen,

V. et al. *Pharmazie* (1983) 38:437-39; and Gershuns, A. L., et al., *Tr Kom Anal Khim, Akad Nauk SSSR* (1969) 17:242-50.

d. Alternatively conjugated linkers can be formed by bromination of the olefin of 50-0197 with Br₂ in AcOH followed by elimination with DBU as set forth in Zamboni et al. *J Med Chem* (1992) 35:3832-44.

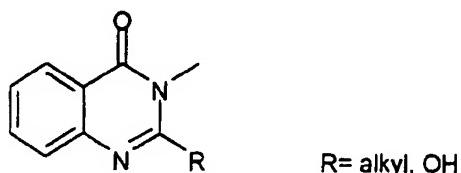
H. Analogs having the constrained linker depicted below:



may be synthesized by reference to the methods described in Gorbunenko, N.V.

10 et al. *Dokl Akad Nauk Ukr SSR* (1991) 5:117-23, substituting the 6-membered heterocycle for benzothiazole.

Related, compounds having the constrained linker depicted below:



15 may be synthesized by reference to the methods described in the following publications: Chaurasia, M.R. & Sharma, A.J. *Acta Cienc Indica Chem* (1992) 18:419-22; Kandeel, Maymona M., in *Phosphorus, Sulfur, Silicon, Relat Elem* (1990) 48:149-55; Salem, M.A. & Soliman, E.A. *Egypt J Chem* (1985) 27:779-87; Garin, J. et al. *Synthesis* (1984) 6:520-22, and Ayyangar N. R. et al. *Dyes and Pigments* (1990) 13:301-10.

I. Exemplary Compound 59-0145 can be synthesized according to the following method. Briefly, a mixture of 2-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridine (15 mmol), ethylenediamine (6 mmol), and diisopropylethylamine (18 mmol) was heated at reflux for 18 h. After cooling to room temperature, the solid mass was triturated with

dichloromethane. The product was filtered and then suspended in hot EtOAc:CHCl₃ (50:50, 800 mL) and filtered to remove insoluble material. The volume was reduced to ~200 mL by heating on a steam bath. On standing, crystals of pure product were deposited.

- 5 Related compounds may be synthesized by reference to the method described for Compound 59-0145, and by reference to the methods described in the following publications: Tzikas, A. & Carisch, C., US Patent No. 5,393,306, issued February 28, 1995; Herzig, P. & Andreoli, A., EP 580554, published January 26, 1994; Pohlke, R. & Fischer, W., DE 3938561, published May 23, 1991. Analogs containing the structure
10 O-(CH₂)_n-O may be synthesized by reference to the previous citations, as well as the following publications: Kawato, T. & Newkome, G. *Heterocycles* (1990) 31:1097-104; Kameko, C. & Momose, Y. *Synthesis* (1982) 6:465-66; Tomlin, C.D.S. *et al.*, GB 1161492, published August 13, 1969.

J. Exemplary Compound 59-0097 and exemplary Compound 59-0201
15 were synthesized according to the following general procedure. Briefly, the isothiocyanate or isocyanate (1 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of anhydrous DMF in a vial and the solution was stirred at room temperature (RT). Diisopropylethylamine (2 mmol) was added dropwise to the above stirred solution followed by 3-hydrazinobenzoic acid (1 mmol), and the mixture was stirred overnight at RT. It was
20 then diluted with 50 mL of cold water with vigorous stirring. The precipitate was collected by filtration, washed thoroughly with water several times, and then dried in vacuo overnight. The product was purified by flash column chromatography over silica gel eluting with 5 % methanol in dichloromethane. The pure product was obtained as a red to purple powder. The compounds of the invention are produced by
25 substituting for at least one phenyl group the appropriate heterocycle.

K. Compounds of the class represented by exemplary Compound 59-0045 can be synthesized using standard procedures for the synthesis of phenyl hydrazones of aromatic aldehydes, as described in any organic textbook. The synthesis of exemplary Compound 59-0045 may be performed as follows. Briefly, a suspension of 3-hydrazinobenzoic acid (1 mmol), p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (1 mmol), and AcOH
30

(50 μ L) in EtOH:H₂O (4 mL:1 mL) was heated at 105°C in a sealed vial for 3 h. After cooling, a bright yellow solid was removed by filtration. The solid was washed with cold MeOH and then with ether to give pure product.

L. Exemplary Compound 59-0096 and related, exemplary Compounds 59-0098, 59-0095, 59-0107, 59-0108, 59-0109, 59-0110 and 59-0200 may be synthesized according to the following general procedure. Briefly, the appropriate carboxylic acid (1 mmol) and HATU ([O-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tritetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate]; 1 mmol) were dissolved in 5 mL of anhydrous DMF in a vial and the solution was stirred at room temperature (RT). Diisopropylethyamine (3 mmol) was added dropwise to the above stirred solution and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. 3-Hydrazinobenzoic acid (1 mmol) was then added all at once to the above stirred mixture and the mixture was stirred overnight at RT. It was then diluted with 50 mL of cold water with vigorous stirring and the precipitate was collected by filtration and washed thoroughly with water several times and then dried in vacuo overnight. The product was purified by flash column chromatography over silica gel eluting with 5 - 10 % methanol in dichloromethane. The pure product was obtained as a tan crystalline solid.

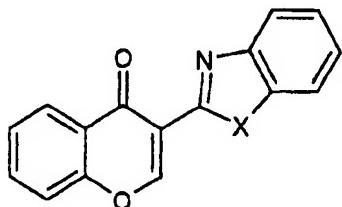
M. Exemplary Compound 59-0097 and exemplary Compound 59-0201 were synthesized according to the following general procedure. Briefly, the isothiocyanate or isocyanate (1 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of anhydrous DMF in a vial and the solution was stirred at room temperature (RT). Diisopropylethyamine (2 mmol) was added dropwise to the above stirred solution followed by 3-hydrazinobenzoic acid (1 mmol), and the mixture was stirred overnight at RT. It was then diluted with 50 mL of cold water with vigorous stirring. The precipitate was collected by filtration, washed thoroughly with water several times, and then dried in vacuo overnight. The product was purified by flash column chromatography over silica gel eluting with 5 % methanol in dichloromethane. The pure product was obtained as a red to purple powder.

N. Exemplary Compound 59-0125 where R¹ is methoxy, m is 1, the linker is azo and Ar² is di(2-hydroxyethyl) amino, and related compounds having an azo

linker can be prepared in a manner similar to that described by Alberti, G. *et al. Chim Ind (Milan)* (1974) 56:495-97.

O. Exemplary Compound 59-0124 and related, constrained analogs having the structure depicted below:

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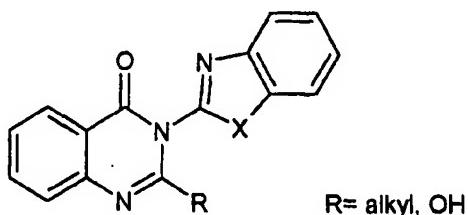


may be synthesized by reference to the methods described in Gorbuleenko, N.V.

et al. Dokl Akad Nauk Ukr SSR (1991) 5:117-23.

Related, constrained analogs having the structure depicted below:

10



may be synthesized by reference to the methods described in the following publications: Chaurasia, M.R. & Sharma, A.J. *Acta Cienc Indica Chem* (1992) 18:419-15 22; Kandeel, Maymona M., in *Phosphorus, Sulfur, Silicon, Relat Elem* (1990) 48:149-55; Salem, M.A. & Soliman, E.A. *Egypt J Chem* (1985) 27:779-87; Garin, J. *et al. Synthesis* (1984) 6:520-22, or according to the representative procedure described in Ayyangar N. R. *et al. Dyes and Pigments* (1990) 13:301-10.

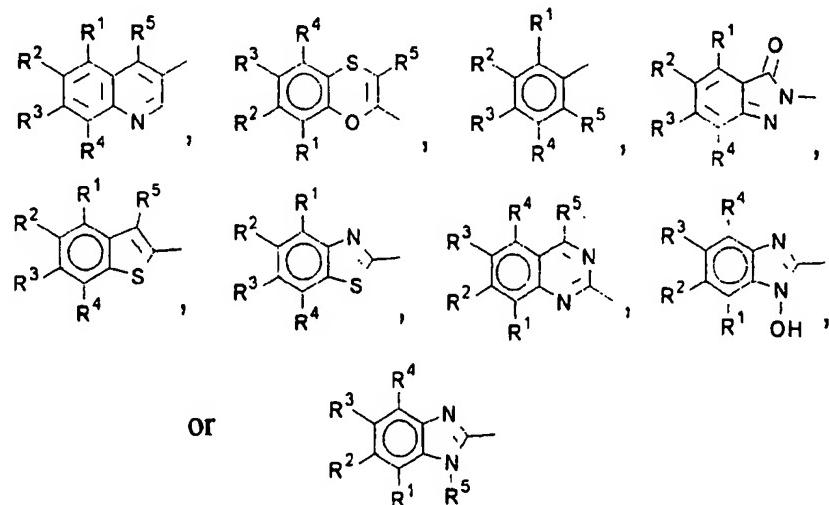
Claims

1. A method to treat a condition in a vertebrate animal characterized by a deficiency in, or need for, bone growth or replacement and/or an undesirable level of
 5 bone resorption, which method comprises administering to a vertebrate subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound of the formula:

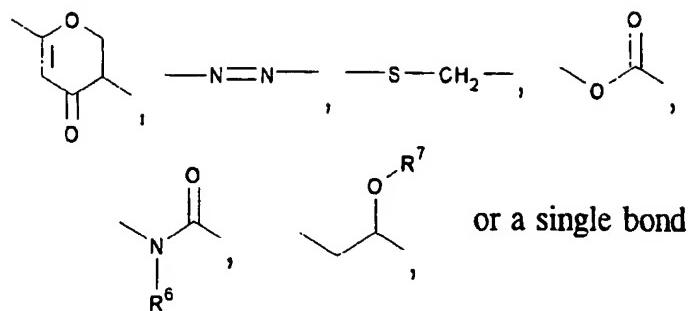


wherein each of Ar^1 and Ar^2 is independently a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, substituted or unsubstituted naphthyl, substituted or unsubstituted aromatic system containing a 6-membered heterocycle or a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic system containing a 5-membered heterocycle; and
 10 L is a linker which spaces Ar^1 from Ar^2 at a distance of $1.5\text{\AA}-15\text{\AA}$.

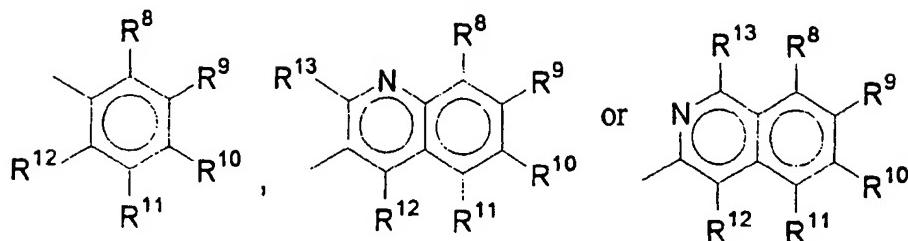
2. The method of claim 1 with the proviso that in the compound of
 15 formula (1), if Ar^1 is



and L is



Ar^2 cannot be



wherein

- 5 R¹ is selected from the group consisting of:
H, OH, C1-C4 alkyl, C1-C4 alkoxy, C1-C4 alkylthio, halo and (C1-C12)alkyl-
carbonyloxy;

R² is selected from the group consisting of:
H, OH, halo, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkenyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and (C1-C12)alkyl-
10 carbonyloxy;

R³ is selected from the group consisting of:
H, OH, halo, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkenyl and (C1-C12)alkyl-
carbonyloxy;

R⁴ is selected from the group consisting of:
H, OH, halo, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy and (C1-C12)alkyl-carbonyloxy;

15 R⁵ is selected from the group consisting of:
H, halo, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, -OC(=O)Me, phthalimide and (C1-
C12)alkyl-carbonyloxy;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of:
H, OH, -NH₂, Cl-C4 alkyl and C1-C4 alkoxy;

20

R^7 is selected from the group consisting of:

H, C1-C4 alkyl, (C1-C4)alkyl-carbonyl and (C7-C10)arylalkyl;

R^8 is selected from the group consisting of:

H, OH, halo, -CF₃, C1-C4 haloalkyl, C1-C4 alkyl, C1-C4 alkoxy,

5 -NHC(=O)Me and -N(C1-C4 alkyl)₂;

R^9 is selected from the group consisting of:

H, OH, halo, -CN, -NO₂, C1-C4 haloalkyl, C1-C8 alkyl, C1-C8 alkoxy,

-NHC(=O)Me and -OC(=O)Me;

R^{10} is selected from the group consisting of:

10 H, OH, halo, -CN, -NO₂, C1-C4 haloalkyl, -CO₂H, C1-C12 alkyl, C1-C12 alkoxy, phenyl, C1-C12 alkenyl, (C1-C4)alkoxycarbonyl, -NHC(=O)Me, (C1-C4)alkylcarbonyl, (C1-C12)alkylcarbonyloxy and heteroaryl;

R^{11} is selected from the group consisting of:

H, OH, halo, C1-C4 haloalkyl, -CF₃, C1-C4 alkyl, -NH₂, C1-C4 alkoxy,

15 -NHC(=O)Me, C1-C4 alkenyl, (C1-C4)alkoxycarbonyl, (C1-C4)alkylcarbonyl, and (C1-C4)alkylcarbonyloxy;

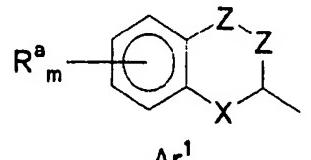
R^{12} is selected from the group consisting of:

H, OH, -NH₂, C1-C4 alkyl, C1-C4 alkoxy and (C1-C4)alkylcarbonyl; and

R^{13} is selected from the group consisting of:

20 H, OH, halo, -NH₂, C1-C4 alkyl, C1-C4 alkoxy -N(C1-C4)alkyl.

3. The method of claim 1 with the proviso that in the compound of formula (1), if Ar¹ is



;

25 wherein R^a is a noninterfering substituent;

m is an integer of 0-4;

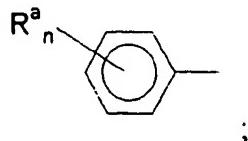
each dotted line represents an optional π-bond;

each Z is independently N, NR, O, S, CR or CR₂, where each R is independently H or alkyl (1-6C);

X is O, S, SO or SO₂; and

L is a flexible linker,

5 then Ar² is not a substituted or unsubstituted 6-membered aromatic ring;
if Ar¹ is

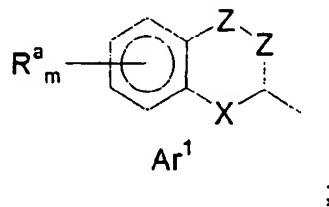


wherein R^a is a noninterfering substituent;

n is an integer of 0 and 5; and

10 L is a flexible linker which does not contain nitrogen or is a constrained linker,
then Ar² is not a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl or a substituted or
unsubstituted naphthyl.

4. The method of claim 2 with the further proviso that in the compound of
15 formula (1), if Ar¹ is



wherein R^a is a noninterfering substituent;

m is an integer of 0-4;

each dotted line represents an optional π-bond;

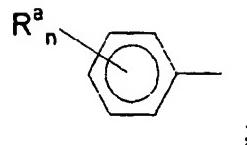
20 each Z is independently N, NR, O, S, CR or CR₂, where each R is
independently H or alkyl (1-6C);

X is O, S, SO or SO₂; and

L is a flexible linker,

then Ar² is not a substituted or unsubstituted 6-membered aromatic ring;

if Ar^1 is

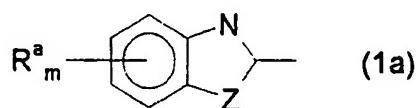


wherein R^a is a noninterfering substituent;

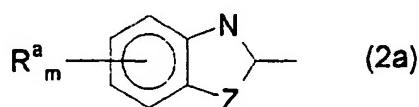
n is an integer of 0 and 5; and

- 5 L is a flexible linker which does not contain nitrogen or is a constrained linker,
then Ar^2 is not a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl or a substituted or
unsubstituted naphthyl.

5. The method of any of claims 1-4 wherein Ar^1 is



or



10

wherein each R^a is a noninterfering substituent;

m is an integer of 0-4;

the dotted line represents an optional π bond;

Z is O, S, NR or CR_2 in formula (1) or is CR in formula (2) where each R is

15 independently H or alkyl (1-6C); and

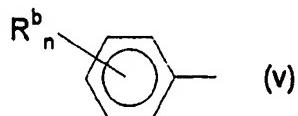
L is a flexible conjugating or nonconjugating linker or is a constrained linker.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein L is a flexible conjugating or
nonconjugating linker.

20

7. The method of claim 6 wherein Z is NR.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein Ar² is a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic system containing a 5-membered heterocycle or is



wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5; and/or
 5 L is -N=N-, -N=CR-, -RC=CR-, -NRNR-, -CR₂NR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCO- or
 -CONR- where R is H or alkyl (1-6C); and/or
 the dotted line represents a π bond.

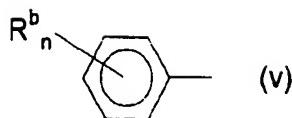
9. The method of claim 7 wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR,
 10 NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an
 aromatic system.

10. The method of claim 7 wherein
 m is 0; and/or
 15 each R^b is independently OR, SR or halo;
 where n=2 and at least one R^b is OR or SR; and/or
 L is -NHCO- or -CR=CR-.

11. The method of claim 7 wherein said compound is 59-0100, 59-103,
 20 59-104, 59-105 or 59-106.

12. The method of claim 6 wherein Z is S.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein Ar² is a substituted or unsubstituted
 25 aromatic system containing a 6-membered heterocycle or is of the formula



wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5; and/or
 L is -N=N-, -N=CR-, -RC=CR-, -NRNR-, -CR₂NR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCO- or
 -CONR- where R is H or alkyl (1-6C); and/or

5 the dotted line represents a π bond.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR,
 SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an
 aromatic system.

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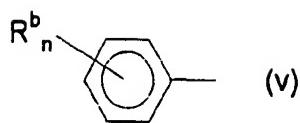
15. The method of claim 13 wherein
 m is 0; and/or
 each R^b is independently OR, SR or halo;
 where n=2 and at least one R^b is OR or SR; and/or
 L is -NHCO- or -CR=CR-.

16. The method of claim 12 wherein the compound is compound number
 59-002, 59-0070, 59-0072, 59-0099, the benzothiazole counterpart of 59-0104,
 59-0102, 59-0144, 59-0147, 59-0149, 59-0186, 59-0187, 59-0192, 59-0193, 59-0195,
 20 59-0197, 59-0202, 59-0204, 59-0205, 59-0206, 59-0207, 59-0208, and 59-0210.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the compound is the benzothiazole
 counterpart of 59-0104, or is compound number 59-0147, 59-0205 or 59-0210.

25 18. The method of claim 6 wherein Z is CR or CR₂.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein Ar² is



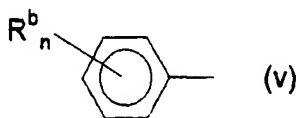
wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5; and/or
 L is -N=N-, -N=CR-, -RC=CR-, -NRNR-, -CR₂NR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCO- or
 -CONR- where R is H or alkyl (1-6C); and/or
 5 the dotted line represents a π bond.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR,
 SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an
 aromatic system.

10

21. The method of claim 6 wherein Z is O.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein Ar² is of the formula



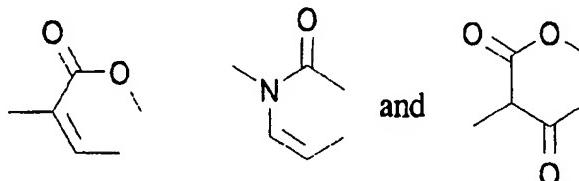
15 wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5; and/or
 L is -N=N-, -N=CR-, -RC=CR-, -NRNR-, -CR₂NR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCO- or
 -CONR- where R is H or alkyl (1-6C); and/or
 the dotted line represents a π bond.

20 23. The method of claim 19 wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR,
 SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an
 aromatic system.

24. The method of claim 21 wherein the compound of formula (1) is
 25 compound number 896-5005.

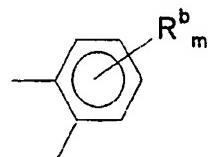
25. The method of claim 5 wherein L is a constrained linker.

26. The method of claim 25 wherein Z is S or NR; and/or
5 wherein L is selected from the group consisting of



; and/or

wherein Ar² is



wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and m is 0-4.

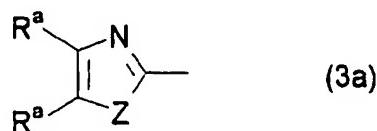
10

27. The method of claim 25 wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR,
SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or comprises an
aromatic system.

15

28. The method of claim 25 wherein the compound of formula (1) is
59-0124.

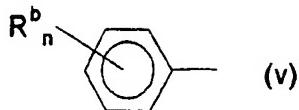
29. The method of any of claims 1-4 wherein Ar¹ is of the formula



20

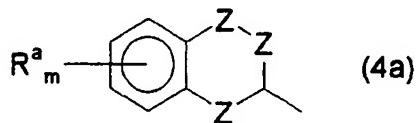
wherein each R^a is independently a noninterfering substituent or is H; and
Z is NR, S or O, wherein R is alkyl (1-6C) or H.

30. The method of claim 29 wherein Z is S; and/or
wherein Ar² is



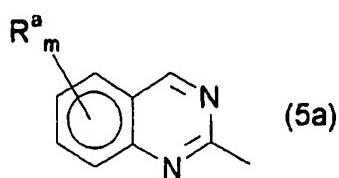
5 wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5; and/or
L is -N=N-, -N=CR-, -RC=CR-, -NRNR-, -CR₂NR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCO- or
-CONR- where R is H or alkyl (1-6C); and/or
the dotted line represents a π bond; and/or
each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein
10 R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or comprises an aromatic system.

31. The method of any of claims 1-4 wherein Ar¹ is

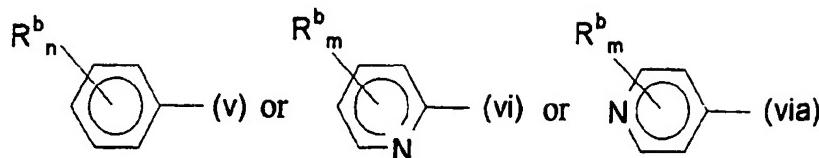


15 wherein R^a is a noninterfering substituent;
m is an integer of 0-4;
each dotted line represents an optional π-bond;
each Z is independently N, NR, CR or CR₂, where each R is independently H
or alkyl (1-6C) with the proviso that at least one Z is N or NR.

20 32. The method of claim 31 wherein Ar¹ is



33. The method of claim 31 wherein Ar₂ is



wherein each R^b is independently a noninterfering substituent, and n is 0-5 and m is 0-4; and/or

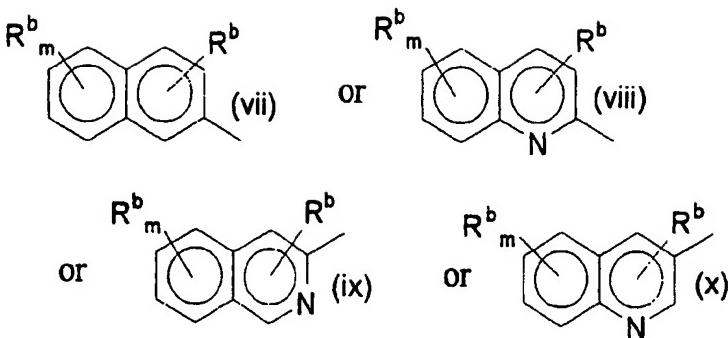
5 L is -N=N-, -RC=CR-, -RC=N-, -NRCO-, -NRCR₂-, -NR₂CR₂-,
-NR₂CR₂CO-, -NRNR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NR₂CR₂NR-, -NR₂CR=CRNR- or
-NR₂COCR₂NR-.

10 34. The method of claim 33 wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR,
SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an
aromatic system.

15 35. The method of claim 32 wherein
each R^b is NR₂ or OR and m and n are 0, 1 or 2; and/or
L is -CR=CR-, -N=N- or -NRCO-.

20 36. The method of claim 35 wherein the compound of formula (1) is
59-0030, 59-0078, 59-0091, 59-0093, 59-0150, 50-0197, 59-0198, 59-0199 or
59-0480.

37. The method of claim 31 wherein Ar₂ is substituted or unsubstituted
quinolyl or naphthyl of the formula

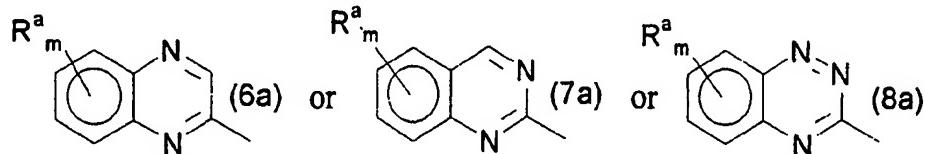


wherein each R^b is a noninterfering substituent and m is 0-4.

38. The method of claim 37 wherein L is -N=N-, -RC=CR-, -RC=N-,
 5 -NRCO-, -NR R_2 CR₂-, -NR R_2 CR₂-, -NR R_2 CO-, -NRNR-, -CR₂CR₂-,
 -NR R_2 CR₂NR-, -NR R =CRNR- or -NRCO R_2 NR-; and/or
 wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃
 wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system and m is 0, 1 or 2.

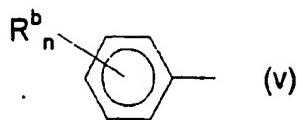
- 10 39. The method of claim 38 wherein the compound of formula (1) is
 59-0089, 59-0090, 59-0092 or 59-0094.

40. The method of claim 31 wherein Ar¹ is



- 15 wherein each R^a is a noninterfering substituent and m is 0-4.

41. The method of claim 40 wherein L is -N=N-, -RC=CR-, -RC=N-,
 -NRCO-, -NR R_2 CR₂-, -NR R_2 CR₂-, -NR R_2 CO-, -NRNR-, -CR₂CR₂-,
 -NR R_2 CR₂NR-, -NR R =CRNR- or -NRCO R_2 NR-; and/or
 20 Ar² is



wherein R^b is a noninterfering substituent and n is an integer of 0-5; and/or
 wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃,
 wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system.

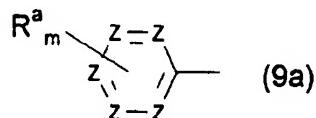
5

42. The method of claim 41 wherein the compound of formula (1) is
 59-203, 59-285 or 59-286.

10

43. The method of claim 31 wherein L is a constrained linker.

44. The method of any of claims 1-4 wherein Ar¹ is



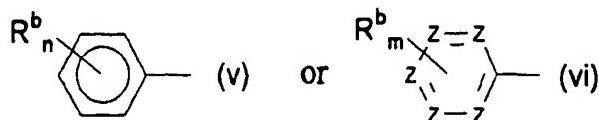
15

wherein each R^a is independently a noninterfering substituent;
 m is an integer of 0-4;
 each Z is independently N or CR, where R is H or alkyl (1-6C), with the
 proviso that at least one Z must be N and at least one Z must be CR.

20

45. The method of claim 44 wherein L is a flexible conjugating or
 nonconjugating linker; and/or

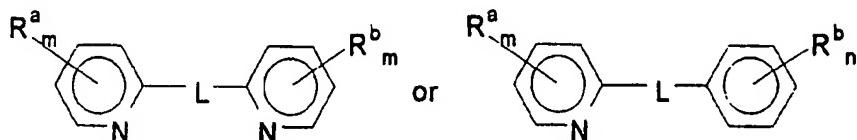
wherein Ar² is



wherein each R^b is independently a noninterfering substituent, and

in (vi) each Z is independently N or CR, where R is H or alkyl (1-6C), with the proviso that at least one Z must be a N and at least one Z must be CR.

46. The method of claim 45 wherein the compound of formula (1) is of the
5 formula

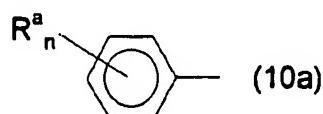


47. The method of claim 46 wherein L is -N=N-, -RC=CR-, -RC=N-,
-NRCO-, -NRCR₂-, -NR₂CR₂-, -NR₂CO-, -NRNR-, -CR₂CR₂-,
10 -NR₂CR₂CR₂NR-, -NR₂CR=CRNR- or -NRCOOCR₂NR-, and/or
wherein each R^a and R^b is independently halo, OR, SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃
or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an aromatic system and each m
and n is independently 0, 1 or 2.

15 48. The method of claim 47 wherein L is -NHCR₂CR₂NH-, m is 1 and R^a is
CF₃ para to L.

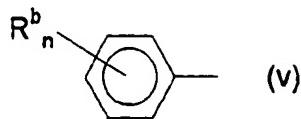
49. The method of claim 48 wherein the compound of formula (1) is
59-0145, 59-0450, 59-0459 or 59-0483.

20 50. The method of any of claims 1-4 wherein Ar¹ is



wherein each R^a is a noninterfering substituent; and
n is an integer of 0 and 5, and
25 wherein L is a flexible linker that contains at least one nitrogen; and/or

wherein Ar² is of the formula



- and L is -N=N-, -RC=CR-, -RC=N-, -NRCO-, -NRCR₂-, -NR₂CR₂-,
 -NR₂CO-, -NRNR₂CR₂-, -NRNR₂CR=CR-, -NRNR₂COCR₂-,
 5 -NRNR₂COCR=CR-, -NRNR₂CSCR₂-, -NRNR₂CSCR=CR-, -NRNRCONR-,
 -NRNRCSNR-, -NRNR-, -CR₂CR₂-, -NRCR₂CR₂NR-, -NRCR=CRNR- or
 -NRCOCCR₂NR-.

51. The method of claim 50 wherein each R^b is independently halo, OR,
 10 SR, NR₂, NO, NO₂, OCF₃ or CF₃ wherein R is H or alkyl (1-6C) or R^b comprises an
 aromatic system.

52. The method of claim 50 wherein L is -CR=CRCONRNR-,
 -CR=CRCSNRNR-, -CR₂CONRNR-, -CR₂CSNRNR-, -NRNRCONR- or
 15 -NRNRCSNR- and/or

R^b is -NR₂ and n=1 wherein R^b is in the para position.

53. The method of claim 50 wherein R^a is -COOR and m is 1.
 20 54. The method of claim 52 wherein the compound of formula (1) is
 59-0045, 59-0095, 59-0096, 59-0097 or 59-0098.

55. A pharmaceutical composition for use in a method to treat a condition
 in a vertebrate animal characterized by a deficiency in, or need for, bone growth
 25 replacement and/or an undesirable level of bone resorption which composition contains
 a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and an effective amount of a compound of the
 formula set forth in any preceding claim.

56. A compound for use in preparing a composition for use in the treatment of a condition in a vertebrate animal characterized by a deficiency in, or need for, bone growth replacement and/or an undesirable level of bone resorption which method comprises administering said composition to a vertebrate subject, said compound set forth in any preceding claim.

5 forth in any preceding claim.

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Ar^1 - linker - Ar^2 1.5 - 15 Å		(I)
Ar^1	Ar^2	
contains 5-membered heterocycle	substituted or unsubstituted benzene	II-A
contains 5-membered heterocycle	substituted or unsubstituted naphthalene	II-B
contains 5-membered heterocycle	contains 6-membered heterocycle	II-C
contains 5-membered heterocycle	contains 5-membered heterocycle	II-D
contains 6-membered heterocycle	substituted or unsubstituted benzene	II-E
contains 6-membered heterocycle	substituted or unsubstituted naphthalene	II-F
contains 6-membered heterocycle	contains 6-membered heterocycle	II-G
substituted or unsubstituted naphthalene	substituted or unsubstituted benzene	II-H
substituted or unsubstituted naphthalene	substituted or unsubstituted naphthalene	II-I
substituted or unsubstituted benzene	substituted or unsubstituted benzene	II-J

Figure 1

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2TJL-C9 CELLS		10/1/96				
5x 10 ³ Cells/well		uM	READ 1	READ 2	AVERAGE	INDUCTION AVE-BASAL % MAX
OS-8	100.000	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.18	-0.99 -17.80
31.250	3.96	4.44	4.20	3.49	3.00	54.26
9.766	6.99	6.46	6.72	5.59	5.52	100.00
3.052	4.62	4.88	4.75	3.95	3.55	64.22
0.954	3.13	3.16	3.14	2.61	2.94	35.12
0.298	2.75	2.59	2.67	2.22	1.47	26.58
0.093	2.10	2.04	2.07	1.72	0.87	15.77
0.029	1.56	1.71	1.63	1.38	0.43	7.80
0.0091	1.45	1.42	1.44	1.19	0.23	4.21
0.0028	1.28	1.37	1.33	1.10	0.12	2.25
0.0009	1.32	1.30	1.31			
0.0000	1.20	1.00	1.10			
AVERAGE BASAL				1.20		

OS-8 DOSE RESPONSE

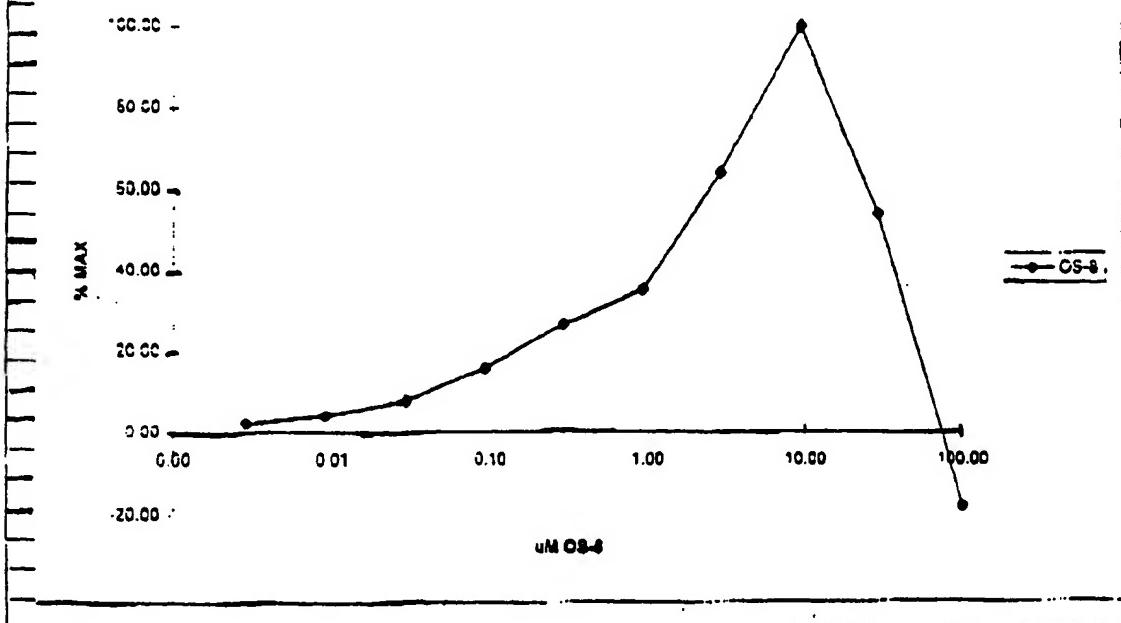


Figure 2

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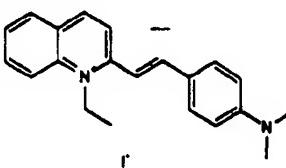
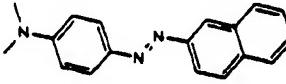
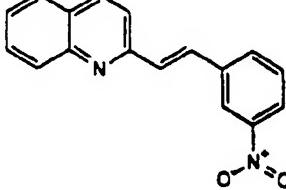
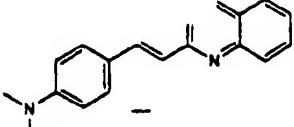
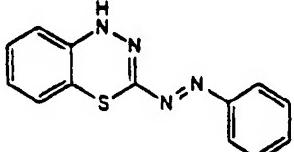
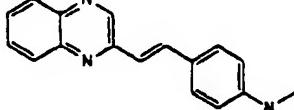
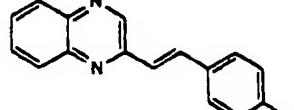
NC#	MOL.WEIGHT	Concentration	% Response
			
50-0194	430.33		
50-0194	100.00 μM	-19.190	
	31.25 μM	32.450	
	9.77 μM	-14.240	
	3.05 μM	-11.330	
	953.67 nM	-12.790	
	298.02 nM	-13.450	
	93.13 nM	-12.290	
	29.10 nM	-8.440	
	9.09 nM	-8.450	
	2.84 nM	-8.130	
	888.18 pM	-3.320	
			
50-0195	275.36		
50-0195	100.00 μM	-4.630	
	31.25 μM	16.790	
	9.77 μM	62.830	
	3.05 μM	102.720	
	953.67 nM	60.660	
	298.02 nM	32.450	
	93.13 nM	19.340	
	29.10 nM	17.220	
	9.09 nM	5.640	
	2.84 nM	4.840	
	888.18 pM	5.640	
			
50-0196	276.30		
50-0196	100.00 μM	-16.210	
	31.25 μM	-8.560	
	9.77 μM	11.620	
	3.05 μM	27.790	
	953.67 nM	18.390	
	298.02 nM	8.230	
	93.13 nM	12.420	
	29.10 nM	12.030	
	9.09 nM	8.590	
	2.84 nM	7.970	
	888.18 pM	5.060	

Figure 3

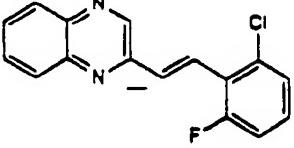
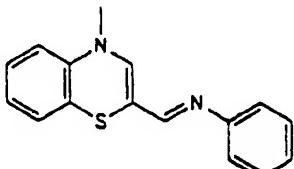
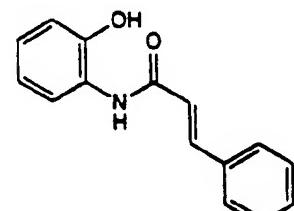
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50-0197	274.37			
50-0197		100.00 μM	-18.250	
		31.25 μM	-14.980	
		9.77 μM	4.040	
		3.05 μM	93.780	
		953.67 nM	205.530	
		298.02 nM	242.920	
		93.13 nM	195.880	
		29.10 nM	115.320	
		9.09 nM	85.630	
		2.84 nM	54.380	
		888.18 pM	33.180	
				
59-0008	254.32			
				
59-0019	59-0019			
59-0019		100.00 μM	-22.240	
		31.25 μM	-22.670	
		9.77 μM	-17.470	
		3.05 μM	74.490	
		953.67 nM	198.080	
		298.02 nM	258.340	
		93.13 nM	225.350	
		29.10 nM	75.220	
		9.09 nM	24.030	
		2.84 nM	34.480	
		888.18 pM	-3.740	
				
59-0020	266.73			
59-0020		100.00 μM	-18.810	
		31.25 μM	-18.040	
		9.77 μM	-0.270	
		3.05 μM	98.480	
		953.67 nM	153.320	
		298.02 nM	110.240	
		93.13 nM	60.030	

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	29.10 nM	37.870
	9.09 nM	24.820
	2.84 nM	20.500
	888.18 pM	13.310

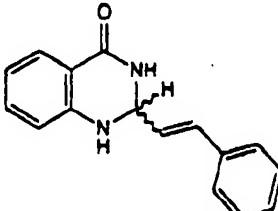
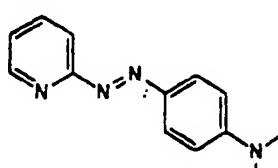
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59-0021	284.72			
59-0021	100.00 μM	-16.310		
	31.25 μM	-12.850		
	9.77 μM	84.130		
	3.05 μM	89.940		
	953.67 nM	65.780		
	298.02 nM	33.840		
	93.13 nM	22.560		
	29.10 nM	25.020		
	9.09 nM	13.810		
	2.84 nM	33.270		
	888.18 pM	15.500		
				
59-0022	268.37			
59-0022	100.00 μM	7.250		
	31.25 μM	-2.070		
	9.77 μM	-0.270		
	3.05 μM	4.390		
	953.67 nM	3.060		
	298.02 nM	-1.800		
	93.13 nM	-0.200		
	29.10 nM	-3.270		
	9.09 nM	1.130		
	2.84 nM	2.590		
	888.18 pM	2.460		
				
59-0023	239.28			
59-0023	100.00 μM	-12.720		
	31.25 μM	33.140		
	9.77 μM	56.500		
	3.05 μM	29.850		
	953.67 nM	25.380		
	298.02 nM	15.700		
	93.13 nM	7.380		
	29.10 nM	-0.710		
	9.09 nM	1.000		
	2.84 nM	4.520		
	888.18 pM	-0.010		

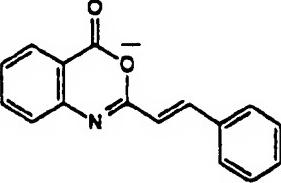
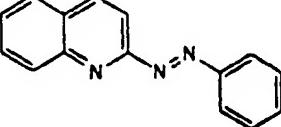
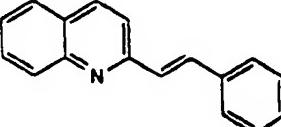
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<chem>C=CC(c1ccccc1)c2c[nH]c3ccccc23</chem>	59-0024	220.28					
<chem>C=CC(c1ccccc1)cn2ccccc2</chem>	59-0025	224.31					
59-0025		100.00 μ M	-23.590				
		31.25 μ M	14.150				
		9.77 μ M	50.690				
		3.05 μ M	57.880				
		953.67 nM	38.900				
		298.02 nM	28.530				
		93.13 nM	19.660				
		29.10 nM	17.490				
		9.09 nM	-0.600				
		2.84 nM	-4.190				
		888.18 pM	4.670				
<chem>C=CC(c1ccccc1)c2c[nH]c3ccccc23</chem>	59-0026	248.29					
59-0026		100.00 μ M	-29.830				
		31.25 μ M	-9.440				
		9.77 μ M	-10.470				
		3.05 μ M	46.220				
		953.67 nM	107.760				
		298.02 nM	66.720				
		93.13 nM	36.850				
		29.10 nM	26.720				
		9.09 nM	8.520				
		2.84 nM	-1.240				
		888.18 pM	4.020				

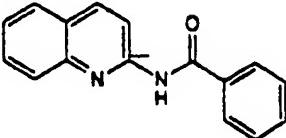
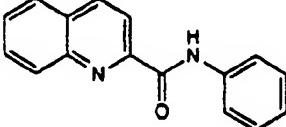
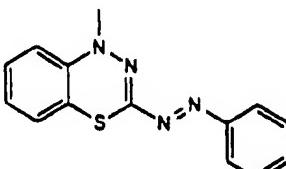
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59-0027	250.30					
59-0027		100.00 μM	89.810			
		31.25 μM	54.670			
		9.77 μM	44.940			
		3.05 μM	23.780			
		953.67 nM	8.380			
		298.02 nM	6.330			
		93.13 nM	7.360			
		29.10 nM	3.380			
		9.09 nM	-1.820			
		2.84 nM	-3.870			
		888.18 pM	-0.720			
						
59-0028	226.28					
59-0028		100.00 μM	-26.750			
		31.25 μM	-16.740			
		9.77 μM	29.550			
		3.05 μM	100.580			
		953.67 nM	54.940			
		298.02 nM	31.340			
		93.13 nM	7.500			
		29.10 nM	7.500			
		9.09 nM	7.880			
		2.84 nM	3.140			
		888.18 pM	4.670			

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59-0029	249.27				
59-0029	100.00 μM	-15.160			
	31.25 μM	41.940			
	9.77 μM	36.630			
	3.05 μM	7.120			
	953.67 nM	21.880			
	298.02 nM	15.540			
	93.13 nM	1.810			
	29.10 nM	1.370			
	9.09 nM	12.140			
	2.84 nM	-4.230			
	888.18 pM	9.040			
					
59-0030 A	233.28				
59-0030 A	100.00 μM	-27.970			
	31.25 μM	-22.830			
	9.77 μM	-5.420			
	3.05 μM	57.280			
	953.67 nM	72.620			
	298.02 nM	53.000			
	93.13 nM	29.990			
	29.10 nM	14.630			
	9.09 nM	3.870			
	2.84 nM	6.970			
	888.18 pM	1.810			
					
59-0031	231.30				
59-0031	100.00 μM	-25.790			
	31.25 μM	-17.810			
	9.77 μM	20.840			
	3.05 μM	87.380			
	953.67 nM	49.320			
	298.02 nM	43.110			
	93.13 nM	29.830			
	29.10 nM	1.810			
	9.09 nM	1.220			
	2.84 nM	-0.550			
	888.18 pM	4.160			

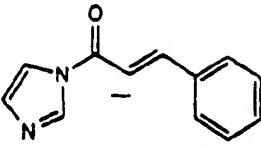
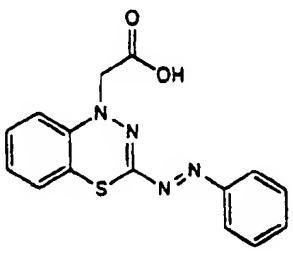
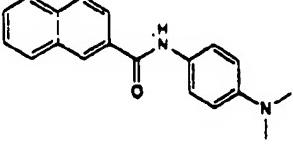
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59-0032	248.29				
59-0032		100.00 uM	-7.780		
		31.25 uM	40.750		
		9.77 uM	42.620		
		3.05 uM	25.700		
		953.67 nM	31.170		
		298.02 nM	34.410		
		93.13 nM	3.570		
		29.10 nM	4.320		
		9.09 nM	-10.000		
		2.84 nM	5.650		
		888.18 pM	11.890		
					
59-0033	248.29				
59-0033		100.00 uM	-28.180		
		31.25 uM	-11.590		
		9.77 uM	55.300		
		3.05 uM	49.710		
		953.67 nM	47.410		
		298.02 nM	0.250		
		93.13 nM	7.980		
		29.10 nM	-8.940		
		9.09 nM	-7.630		
		2.84 nM	-0.400		
		888.18 pM	-5.980		
					
59-0034	288.34				
59-0034		100.00 uM	-28.51		
		31.25 uM	24		
		9.77 uM	73.58		
		3.05 uM	37.91		
		953.67 nM	20.09		
		298.02 nM	16.87		
		93.13 nM	15.23		
		29.10 nM	28.63		
		9.09 nM	9.08		
		2.84 nM	-23.02		
		888.18 pM	-0.32		

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<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)C(=O)Nc2ccccc2</chem>				
59-0035	291.36			
59-0035	100.00 μ M	-14.92		
	31.25 μ M	29.17		
	9.77 μ M	15.87		
	3.05 μ M	18.81		
	953.67 nM	3.88		
	298.02 nM	6.15		
	93.13 nM	3.22		
	29.10 nM	-10.03		
	9.09 nM	15.58		
	2.84 nM	-3.58		
	888.18 pM	-7.13		
<chem>CN(C)Cc1ccc(cc1)C(=O)Nc2ccccc2</chem>				
59-0036	282.31			
59-0036	100.00 μ M	-0.98		
	31.25 μ M	-3.25		
	9.77 μ M	-4.54		
	3.05 μ M	-1.95		
	953.67 nM	0.32		
	298.02 nM	-6.49		
	93.13 nM	-17.19		
	29.10 nM	-0.66		
	9.09 nM	-5.52		
	2.84 nM	-9.41		
	888.18 pM	-16.53		
<chem>CN(C)C1=C(O)C(=O)N(c2ccccc2)C(=O)c2ccccc2</chem>				
59-0037	308.00			
59-0037	100.00 μ M	-10.69		
	31.25 μ M	-11.99		
	9.77 μ M	-10.03		
	3.05 μ M	-19.11		
	953.67 nM	-9.41		
	298.02 nM	2.27		
	93.13 nM	-2.91		
	29.10 nM	-10.69		
	9.09 nM	2.59		
	2.84 nM	-0.66		
	888.18 pM	-2.39		

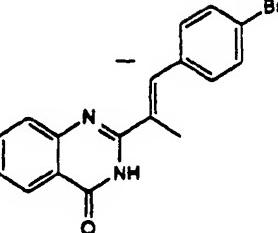
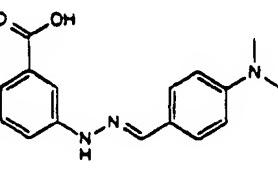
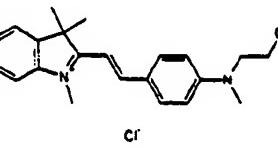
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59-0038	291.36			
59-0038	100.00 μM	-23.430		
	31.25 μM	-6.390		
	9.77 μM	-0.100		
	3.05 μM	-2.860		
	953.67 nM	-2.240		
	298.02 nM	3.900		
	93.13 nM	6.350		
	29.10 nM	1.150		
	9.09 nM	6.960		
	2.84 nM	-4.390		
	888.18 pM	-0.380		
				
59-0039	312.35			
59-0039	100.00 μM	14.170		
	31.25 μM	7.620		
	9.77 μM	1.940		
	3.05 μM	-3.140		
	953.67 nM	-7.770		
	298.02 nM	-5.980		
	93.13 nM	-8.620		
	29.10 nM	-2.390		
	9.09 nM	-16.580		
	2.84 nM	-4.480		
	888.18 pM	-0.450		
				
59-0040	290.37			
59-0040	100.00 μM	-20.400		
	31.25 μM	-17.310		
	9.77 μM	-8.110		
	3.05 μM	32.180		
	953.67 nM	36.180		
	298.02 nM	17.440		
	93.13 nM	2.040		
	29.10 nM	10.350		
	9.09 nM	-8.070		
	2.84 nM	6.960		
	888.18 pM	13.440		

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<chem>CN(CCCCCN)C1=NC2=C(Cl)C=CC=C2N=C1/C=C\c3ccccc3Br</chem>	59-0041	501.90			
59-0041		100.00 μM	-18.37		
		31.25 μM	-17.33		
		9.77 μM	-5.11		
		3.05 μM	3.31		
		953.67 nM	-0.77		
		298.02 nM	-1.56		
		93.13 nM	3.85		
		29.10 nM	-11.24		
		9.09 nM	0.25		
		2.84 nM	-0.27		
		888.18 pM	2.02		
<chem>CC1=NC2=C(C=CC=C2)C(=O)CN1CCCCN3CCCCC3</chem>	59-0042	281.36			
59-0042		100.00 μM	163.51		
		31.25 μM	-7.67		
		9.77 μM	9.41		
		3.05 μM	0.75		
		953.67 nM	6.11		
		298.02 nM	3.82		
		93.13 nM	2.54		
		29.10 nM	4.07		
		9.09 nM	-9.73		
		2.84 nM	-0.02		
		888.18 pM	18.37		
<chem>CC1=NC2=C(C=CC=C2)C(=O)N1Cc3ccncc3</chem>	59-0043	280.29			
59-0043		100.00 μM	20.66		
		31.25 μM	7.4		
		9.77 μM	-1.29		
		3.05 μM	-2.31		
		953.67 nM	1.54		
		298.02 nM	-0.79		
		93.13 nM	1.52		
		29.10 nM	2.79		
		9.09 nM	-0.27		
		2.84 nM	8.92		
		888.18 pM	-4.34		

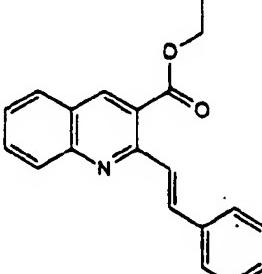
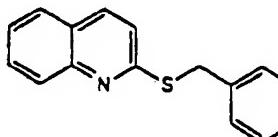
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59-0044	341.21				
59-0044	100.00 μ M	7.38			
	31.25 μ M	11.72			
	9.77 μ M	12.49			
	3.05 μ M	-0.52			
	953.67 nM	0.5			
	298.02 nM	6.11			
	93.13 nM	-1.54			
	29.10 nM	19.14			
	9.09 nM	7.13			
	2.84 nM	-2.06			
	888.18 pM	5.84			
					
59-0045	283.33				
59-0045	100.00 μ M	52.37	64.460		
	31.25 μ M	148.43	192.960		
	9.77 μ M	204.47	422.540		
	3.05 μ M	280.31	437.020		
	953.67 nM	254.82	410.890		
	298.02 nM	218.21	266.090		
	93.13 nM	196.98	183.730		
	29.10 nM	96.06	80.440		
	9.09 nM	67.35	55.530		
	2.84 nM	52.99	44.160		
					
59-0046	389.37				
59-0046	100.00 μ M	79.33			
	31.25 μ M	2.24			
	9.77 μ M	-1.67			
	3.05 μ M	-6.18			
	953.67 nM	0.001			
	298.02 nM	-3.63			
	93.13 nM	-0.84			
	29.10 nM	-8.42			
	9.09 nM	-3.92			
	2.84 nM	0.31			
	888.18 pM	5.61			

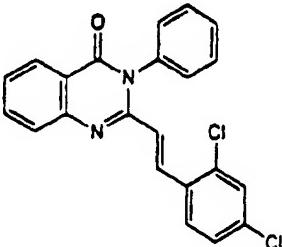
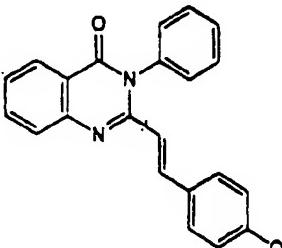
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<chem>CN1C=NC2=C1C(=O)c1ccccc1=CN2Cc3ccccc3</chem>	303.37					
59-0047		100.00 μM	-6.73			
59-0047		31.25 μM	10.36			
		9.77 μM	-6.16			
		3.05 μM	-1.39			
		953.67 nM	-10.11			
		298.02 nM	-4.49			
		93.13 nM	-7.28			
		29.10 nM	-12.34			
		9.09 nM	-3.08			
		2.84 nM	-2.26			
		888.18 pM	-5.34			
<chem>CC(C)(C)N1C=C2=C1C(=O)S(=O)(=O)c3ccccc3=CN2Cc4ccccc4</chem>	384.50					
59-0048		100.00 μM	-6.73			
59-0048		31.25 μM	0.27			
		9.77 μM	-5.61			
		3.05 μM	-2.26			
		953.67 nM	-12.89			
		298.02 nM	-1.69			
		93.13 nM	-4.77			
		29.10 nM	-8.14			
		9.09 nM	-3.92			
		2.84 nM	-11.21			
		888.18 pM	-4.77			
<chem>CN1Cc2ccccc2Cc3ccncc3</chem>	251.29					
59-0049		100.00 μM	4.49			
59-0049		31.25 μM	0			
		9.77 μM	-4.77			
		3.05 μM	1.96			
		953.67 nM	8.69			
		298.02 nM	-5.04			
		93.13 nM	-2.24			
		29.10 nM	1.89			
		9.09 nM	-4.49			
		2.84 nM	2.24			
		888.18 pM	-0.31			

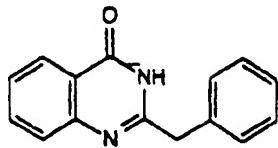
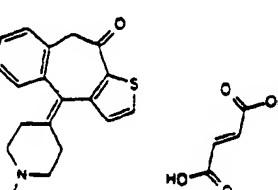
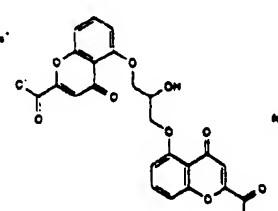
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59-0050	303.36			
59-0050		100.00 μM	45.79	
		31.25 μM	10.02	
		9.77 μM	11.29	
		3.05 μM	-4.88	
		953.67 nM	-6.92	
		298.02 nM	-5.65	
		93.13 nM	1.69	
		29.10 nM	-7.57	
		9.09 nM	-12.05	
		2.84 nM	-13.63	
		888.18 pM	5.2	
				
59-0051	251.35			
59-0051		100.00 μM	32.38	
		31.25 μM	-18.42	
		9.77 μM	-0.55	
		3.05 μM	-13.94	
		953.67 nM	-12.02	
		298.02 nM	-14.59	
		93.13 nM	-7.55	
		29.10 nM	-11.4	
		9.09 nM	-14.91	
		2.84 nM	-10.74	
		888.18 pM	-20.03	

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59-0052	393.28			
59-0052	100.00 μ M	-21.62		
	31.25 μ M	-13.32		
	9.77 μ M	-21.31		
	3.05 μ M	-11.08		
	953.67 nM	-20.66		
	298.02 nM	-17.14		
	93.13 nM	-16.49		
	29.10 nM	-11.41		
	9.09 nM	-10.74		
	2.84 nM	-11.08		
	888.18 pM	-14.59		
				
59-0053	354.41			
59-0053	100.00 μ M	-17.14		
	31.25 μ M	-21.31		
	9.77 μ M	-9.47		
	3.05 μ M	-11.08		
	953.67 nM	-0.63		
	298.02 nM	-11.41		
	93.13 nM	-9.47		
	29.10 nM	-19.72		
	9.09 nM	-18.45		
	2.84 nM	-10.09		
	888.18 pM	-2.76		

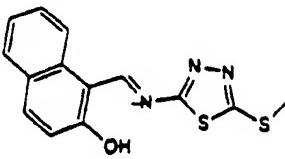
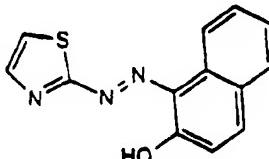
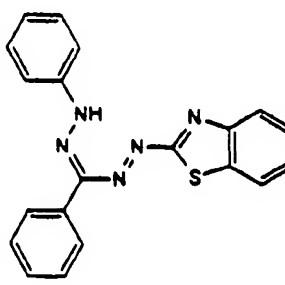
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59-0054	236.28			
59-0054		100.00 μM	-20.04	
		31.25 μM	-6.95	
		9.77 μM	8.31	
		3.05 μM	-3.37	
		953.67 nM	-2.41	
		298.02 nM	-0.99	
		93.13 nM	-0.99	
		29.10 nM	-1.94	
		9.09 nM	5.92	
		2.84 nM	-2.17	
		888.18 pM	-9.31	
				
59-0055	425.51			
59-0055		100.00 μM	-13.76	
		31.25 μM	-9.51	
		9.77 μM	-2.02	
		3.05 μM	3.24	
		953.67 nM	-6.27	
		298.02 nM	-4.05	
		93.13 nM	-1.62	
		29.10 nM	-7.49	
		9.09 nM	-7.09	
		2.84 nM	-3.04	
				
59-0056	512.34			
59-0056		100.00 μM	-1.42	
		31.25 μM	-4.87	
		9.77 μM	0.18	
		3.05 μM	3.84	
		953.67 nM	-8.07	
		298.02 nM	-7.29	
		93.13 nM	0.001	
		29.10 nM	-4.25	
		9.09 nM	-1.02	
		2.84 nM	-3.85	

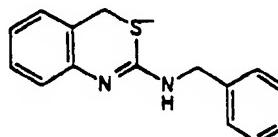
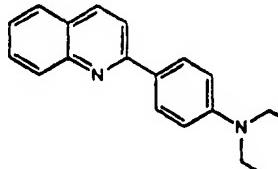
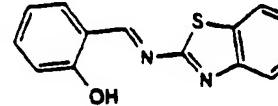
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59-0057				
	100.00 μM	-24.150		
	31.25 μM	-24.300		
	9.77 μM	-5.880		
	3.05 μM	-11.500		
	953.67 nM	-13.000		
	298.02 nM	-6.280		
	93.13 nM	-12.550		
	29.10 nM	-6.870		
	9.09 nM	-8.520		
	2.84 nM	-16.290		
59-0058				
	100.00 μM	4.170		
	31.25 μM	7.620		
	9.77 μM	-1.790		
	3.05 μM	-7.320		
	953.67 nM	-1.940		
	298.02 nM	-6.870		
	93.13 nM	-1.490		
	29.10 nM	-8.370		
	9.09 nM	-5.080		
	2.84 nM	-12.400		
59-0059				
	100.00 μM	-18.770		
	31.25 μM	-18.140		
	9.77 μM	-3.090		
	3.05 μM	0.150		
	953.67 nM	6.010		
	298.02 nM	-1.910		
	93.13 nM	-1.760		
	29.10 nM	-9.100		
	9.09 nM	-8.220		
	2.84 nM	-5.720		

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59-0060				
	100.00 μM	-4.250		
	31.25 μM	-14.920		
	9.77 μM	1.030		
	3.05 μM	-1.180		
	953.67 nM	-13.200		
	298.02 nM	-0.740		
	93.13 nM	-3.670		
	29.10 nM	-7.340		
	9.09 nM	-1.310		
	2.84 nM	0.290		
				
59-0061				
	100.00 μM	-17.890		
	31.25 μM	-16.770		
	9.77 μM	-17.170		
	3.05 μM	-14.080		
	953.67 nM	-17.020		
	298.02 nM	-7.190		
	93.13 nM	-1.910		
	29.10 nM	-0.440		
	9.09 nM	-6.010		
	2.84 nM	-4.560		
				
59-0062				
	100.00 μM	-13.940		
	31.25 μM	-12.910		
	9.77 μM	-4.860		
	3.05 μM	-4.540		
	953.67 nM	-8.900		
	298.02 nM	-4.100		
	93.13 nM	-1.620		
	29.10 nM	3.230		

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		9.09nM	8.070
		2.84nM	0.440
	59-0063		
59-0063		100.00 μM	-2.510
		31.25 μM	-6.130
		9.77 μM	-8.950
		3.05 μM	-8.020
		953.67 nM	-8.010
		298.02 nM	-2.520
		93.13 nM	-5.810
		29.10 nM	-3.450
		9.09 nM	-4.390
		2.84 nM	-6.280
	59-0064		
59-0064		100.00 μM	-23.090
		31.25 μM	-21.040
		9.77 μM	78.400
		3.05 μM	155.220
		953.67 nM	113.120
		298.02 nM	30.640
		93.13 nM	15.240
		29.10 nM	22.150
		9.09 nM	-0.770
		2.84 nM	4.410
	59-0065		
59-0065		100.00 μM	-2.030
		31.25 μM	-2.980
		9.77 μM	-15.240
		3.05 μM	-18.400
		953.67 nM	-15.240
		298.02 nM	-10.520
		93.13 nM	-13.830
		29.10 nM	.5.810
		9.09 nM	-3.820
		2.84 nM	-7.070

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<chem>CN(c1ccccc1)CCc2c3ccccc3n2</chem>				
59-0066				
59-0066	100.00 μM	10.060		
	31.25 μM	2.680		
	9.77 μM	10.850		
	3.05 μM	14.610		
	953.67 nM	0.950		
	298.02 nM	3.780		
	93.13 nM	1.730		
	29.10 nM	-2.820		
	9.09 nM	-2.820		
	2.84 nM	-3.920		
<chem>CNc1ccccc1Cc2nc3ccsc3n2</chem>				
59-0067				
59-0067	100.00 μM	-24.040		
	31.25 μM	-24.890		
	9.77 μM	-1.450		
	3.05 μM	60.900		
	953.67 nM	133.860		
	298.02 nM	75.330		
	93.13 nM	28.760		
	29.10 nM	20.070		
	9.09 nM	4.980		
	2.84 nM	4.450		
<chem>CNc1ccccc1Cc2nc3sc4ccsc4n3</chem>				
59-0068				
59-0068	100.00 μM	-22.130		
	31.25 μM	-7.880		
	9.77 μM	93.900		
	3.05 μM	61.060		
	953.67 nM	22.330		
	298.02 nM	17.300		
	93.13 nM	8.460		
	29.10 nM	-3.530		
	9.09 nM	-4.230		
	2.84 nM	-6.140		

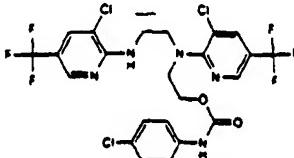
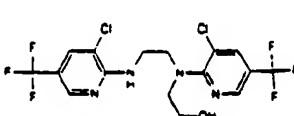
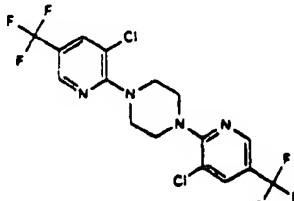
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<chem>O=C1OC(Oc2ccc(O)cc2)C(=O)c2ccc(O)cc21</chem>				
59-0069				
59-0069	100.00 μM	5.490		
	31.25 μM	9.870		
	9.77 μM	16.090		
	3.05 μM	-7.180		
	953.67 nM	-2.840		
	298.02 nM	-3.710		
	93.13 nM	-11.180		
	29.10 nM	-5.790		
	9.09 nM	-7.180		
	2.84 nM	-4.750		
<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(C(=O)Nc2sc3ccccc23)cc1</chem>				
59-0070				
59-0070	100.00 μM	-25.930		
	31.25 μM	-23.000		
	9.77 μM	36.060		
	3.05 μM	214.280		
	953.67 nM	158.530		
	298.02 nM	72.890		
	93.13 nM	20.840		
	29.10 nM	7.760		
	9.09 nM	7.590		
	2.84 nM	-8.400		
<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(C(=O)Nc2ccnc3ccccc23)cc1</chem>				
59-0071				
59-0071	100.00 μM	-18.650		
	31.25 μM	-15.540		
	9.77 μM	17.060		
	3.05 μM	176.090		
	953.67 nM	76.070		
	298.02 nM	31.260		
	93.13 nM	18.410		
	29.10 nM	4.870		
	9.09 nM	-7.330		
	2.84 nM	-4.660		

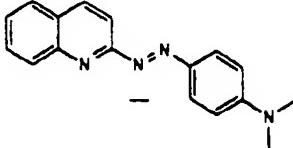
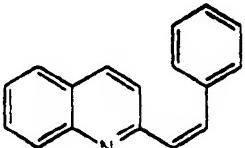
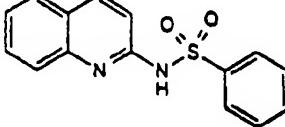
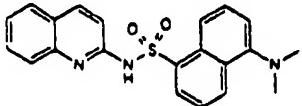
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<chem>CSC1=CC=C(C=C1)C(=O)Nc2sc3ccccc23</chem>				
59-0072				
59-0072	100.00 μ M	-19.750		
	31.25 μ M	-18.650		
	9.77 μ M	-18.430		
	3.05 μ M	-15.770		
	953.67 nM	8.970		
	298.02 nM	74.740		
	93.13 nM	175.430		
	29.10 nM	213.580		
	9.09 nM	164.320		
	2.84 nM	119.100		
	888.18 pM	60.770		
<chem>CC(F)(F)c1cc(CN2CCN(c3cc(C(F)(F)F)ccn3)CC2)nc1</chem>				
59-0073				
59-0073	100.00 μ M	-3.010		
	31.25 μ M	-4.830		
	9.77 μ M	-9.660		
	3.05 μ M	-4.680		
	953.67 nM	-6.500		
	298.02 nM	-2.510		
	93.13 nM	7.140		
	29.10 nM	0.97		
	9.09 nM	-5.51		
	2.84 nM	5.31		
<chem>CC(F)(F)c1cc(CN2CCN(c3cc(Cl)c(Cl)c(Cl)c3)CC2)nc1</chem>				
59-0074				
59-0074	100.00 μ M	-2.85		
	31.25 μ M	2.14		
	9.77 μ M	-4.85		
	3.05 μ M	-3.8		
	953.67 nM	-4.85		
	298.02 nM	9.95		
	93.13 nM	-4.47		
	29.10 nM	-8		
	9.09 nM	-4.17		
	2.84 nM	6.97		

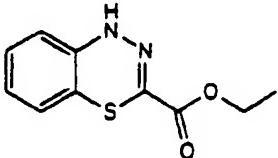
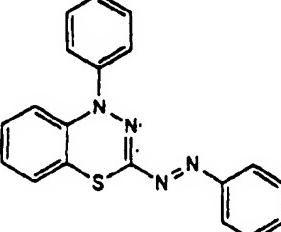
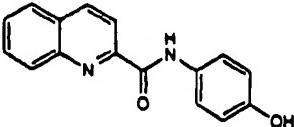
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59-0075					
59-0075	100.00 μM	-0.68			
	31.25 μM	-10.16			
	9.77 μM	-9.35			
	3.05 μM	-6.91			
	953.67 nM	-0.85			
	298.02 nM	5.97			
	93.13 nM	0.97			
	29.10 nM	-2.35			
	9.09 nM	0.32			
	2.84 nM	10.47			
					
59-0076					
59-0076	100.00 μM	-19.12			
	31.25 μM	9.29			
	9.77 μM	10.63			
	3.05 μM	22.43			
	953.67 nM	19.93			
	298.02 nM	3.47			
	93.13 nM	19.93			
	29.10 nM	10.63			
	9.09 nM	14.28			
	2.84 nM	11.3			
					
59-0077					
59-0077	100.00 μM	-20.96			
	31.25 μM	-16.23			
	9.77 μM	-10.58			
	3.05 μM	-11.96			
	953.67 nM	-19.44			
	298.02 nM	-17.3			
	93.13 nM	-13.79			
	29.10 nM	-15.62			
	9.09 nM	-14.09			
	2.84 nM	-14.41			

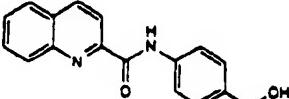
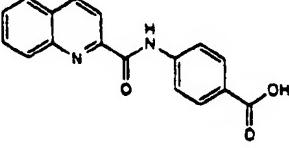
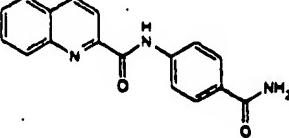
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59-0078				
	100.00 μM	-26.540		
	31.25 μM	-22.560		
	9.77 μM	71.530		
	3.05 μM	207.960		
	953.67 nM	379.230		
	298.02 nM	241.460		
	93.13 nM	138.100		
	29.10 nM	84.620		
	9.09 nM	50.350		
	2.84 nM	56.600		
	0.80 nM	92.520		
				
59-0079				
59-0079	100.00 μM	-34.960		
	31.25 μM	-21.380		
	9.77 μM	37.200		
	3.05 μM	122.580		
	953.67 nM	69.010		
	298.02 nM	64.000		
	93.13 nM	46.490		
	29.10 nM	30.310		
	9.09 nM	33.490		
	2.84 nM	29.760		
				
59-0080				
59-0080	100.00 μM	5.390		
	31.25 μM	5.580		
	9.77 μM	6.440		
	3.05 μM	2.440		
	953.67 nM	-5.030		
	298.02 nM	7.680		
	93.13 nM	-3.630		
	29.10 nM	3.650		
	9.09 nM	1.050		
	2.84 nM	6.940		
				
59-0081				

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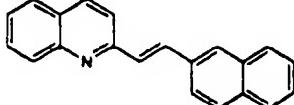
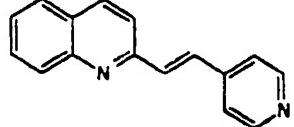
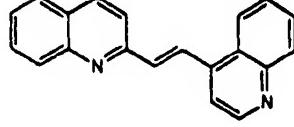
59-0081	100.00 μM	62.840
	31.25 μM	11.300
	9.77 μM	-8.670
	3.05 μM	2.440
	953.67 nM	-5.200
	298.02 nM	-2.080
	93.13 nM	1.220
	29.10 nM	-2.250
	9.09 nM	1.050
	2.84 nM	-3.300
		
59-0082	100.00 μM	111.79
	31.25 μM	62.68
	9.77 μM	32.38
	3.05 μM	9.11
	953.67 nM	-10.62
	298.02 nM	-1.86
	93.13 nM	-5.89
	29.10 nM	-3.91
	9.09 nM	2.22
	2.84 nM	18.36
		
59-0083	100.00 μM	48.93
	31.25 μM	40.91
	9.77 μM	25.85
	3.05 μM	17.89
	953.67 nM	8.55
	298.02 nM	3.9
	93.13 nM	2.05
	29.10 nM	7.99
	9.09 nM	-3.91
	2.84 nM	3.35
		
59-0084	100.00 μM	-37.670
	31.25 μM	28.050
	9.77 μM	9.210
	3.05 μM	10.070

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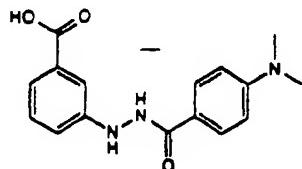
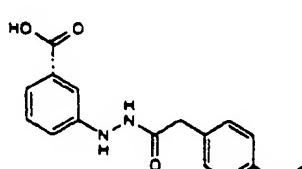
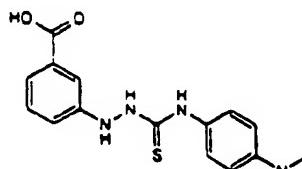
		953.67nM	21.700
		298.02nM	5.900
		93.13nM	4.870
		29.10nM	-10.920
		9.09nM	10.080
		2.84nM	-2.080
			
59-0085		100.00μM	17.070
		31.25μM	41.880
		9.77μM	18.500
		3.05μM	20.340
		953.67nM	22.490
		298.02nM	8.090
		93.13nM	11.790
		29.10nM	1.240
		9.09nM	-0.780
		2.84nM	5.940
			
59-0086		100.00μM	30.780
		31.25μM	31.190
		9.77μM	14.780
		3.05μM	13.500
		953.67nM	14.080
		298.02nM	3.940
		93.13nM	9.370
		29.10nM	-2.610
		9.09nM	-5.040
		2.84nM	1.530
			
59-0087		100.00μM	10.660
		31.25μM	11.080
		9.77μM	3.100
		3.05μM	-1.320
		953.67nM	17.070
		298.02nM	7.950
		93.13nM	-4.460
		29.10nM	4.510
		9.09nM	-0.470
		2.84nM	9.660

<chem>CNc1ccc(cc1)C=CC2=CC=CC=C2c3ccccc3</chem>				
59-0088				
59-0088	100.00 μ M			
	31.25 μ M			
	9.77 μ M			
	3.05 μ M			
	953.67 nM			
	298.02 nM			
	93.13 nM			
	29.10 nM			
	9.09 nM			
	2.84 nM			
<chem>CNc1ccc(cc1)C=CC2=CC=CC=C2c3ccccc3</chem>				
59-0089				
59-0089	100.00 μ M	60.09		
	31.25 μ M	116.25		
	9.77 μ M	65.84		
	3.05 μ M	36.11		
	953.67 nM	37.96		
	298.02 nM	18.42		
	93.13 nM	6.33		
	29.10 nM	13.58		
	9.09 nM	0.75		
	2.84 nM	-5.77		
<chem>CNc1ccc(cc1)C=CC2=CC=CC=C2c3ccccc3</chem>				
59-0090				
59-0090	100.00 μ M	32.77		
	31.25 μ M	24.63		
	9.77 μ M	19.51		
	3.05 μ M	41.31		
	953.67 nM	9.81		
	298.02 nM	-1.78		
	93.13 nM	3.53		
	29.10 nM	2.95		
	9.09 nM	2.95		
	2.84 nM	7.81		
<chem>CNc1ccc(cc1)C=CC2=CC=CC=C2c3ccccc3</chem>				
59-0091				
59-0091	100.00 μ M	0.26		
	31.25 μ M	13.54		

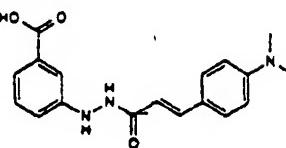
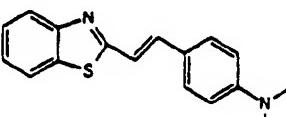
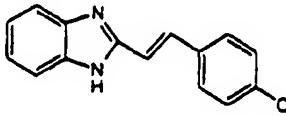
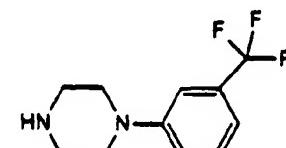
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		9.77 μM	95.64
		3.05 μM	87.71
		953.67 nM	44.17
		298.02 nM	38.26
		93.13 nM	23.87
		29.10 nM	21.65
		9.09 nM	10.95
		2.84 nM	20.92
			
59-0092			
59-0092		100.00 μM	-11.56
		31.25 μM	17.84
		9.77 μM	50.19
		3.05 μM	25.84
		953.67 nM	14.41
		298.02 nM	6.77
		93.13 nM	6.62
		29.10 nM	2.22
		9.09 nM	8.38
		2.84 nM	11
			
59-0093			
59-0093		100.00 μM	-11.67
		31.25 μM	15.02
		9.77 μM	35.44
		3.05 μM	29.89
		953.67 nM	22.88
		298.02 nM	19.56
		93.13 nM	5.18
		29.10 nM	7.39
		9.09 nM	4.56
		2.84 nM	5.9
			
59-0094			
59-0094		100.00 μM	-17.69
		31.25 μM	45.15
		9.77 μM	24.97
		3.05 μM	19.81
		953.67 nM	9.35
		298.02 nM	1.36
		93.13 nM	9.24
		29.10 nM	-0.48
		9.09 nM	6.18
		2.84 nM	1.61

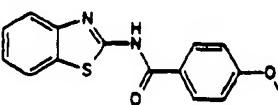
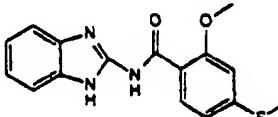
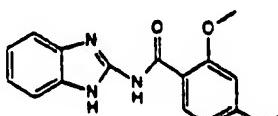
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59-0095					
59-0095	100.00 μM		44.7		
	31.25 μM		47.61		
	9.77 μM		12.78		
	3.05 μM		21.46		
	953.67 nM		15.01		
	298.02 nM		10.22		
	93.13 nM		13.98		
	29.10 nM		20.31		
	9.09 nM		10.9		
	2.84 nM		9.21		
					
59-0096					
59-0096	100.00 μM		413.05		
	31.25 μM		287.23		
	9.77 μM		137.38		
	3.05 μM		78.5		
	953.67 nM		49.13		
	298.02 nM		50.68		
	93.13 nM		47.95		
	29.10 nM		28.28		
	9.09 nM		18.75		
	2.84 nM		22.17		
					
59-0097					
59-0097	100.00 μM		77.47		
	31.25 μM		201.9		
	9.77 μM		160.93		
	3.05 μM		61.44		
	953.67 nM		47.78		
	298.02 nM		51.54		
	93.13 nM		34.64		
	29.10 nM		43.18		
	9.09 nM	=	39.91		
	2.84 nM		27.13		

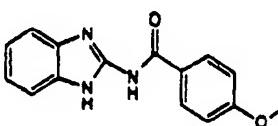
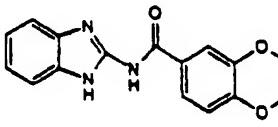
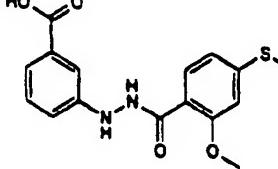
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59-0098				
59-0098	100.00 μM			-1.38
	31.25 μM			168.69
	9.77 μM			221.7
	3.05 μM			164.69
	953.67 nM			96.94
	298.02 nM			68.25
	93.13 nM			57
	29.10 nM			51.88
	9.09 nM			41.29
	2.84 nM			33.43
				
59-0099				
59-0099	100.00 μM			13.040
	31.25 μM			56.880
	9.77 μM			119.340
	3.05 μM			237.420
	953.67 nM			285.440
	298.02 nM			164.610
	93.13 nM			123.300
	29.10 nM			69.240
	9.09 nM			44.500
	2.84 nM			47.390
				
59-0100				
59-0100	100.00 μM			-10.020
	31.25 μM			-10.730
	9.77 μM			30.340
	3.05 μM			114.410
	953.67 nM			77.540
	298.02 nM			40.290
	93.13 nM			35.730
	29.10 nM			28.290
	9.09 nM			17.480
	2.84 nM			11.470
				
59-0101				
59-0101	100.00 μM			26.370

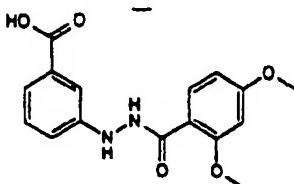
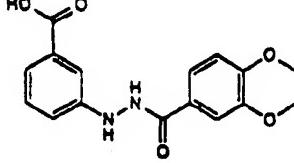
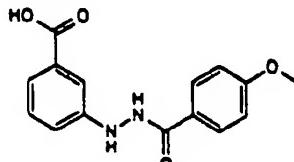
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		31.25 μ M	-12.440
		9.77 μ M	-0.780
		3.05 μ M	10.280
		953.67 nM	2.110
		298.02 nM	7.860
		93.13 nM	1.140
		29.10 nM	2.820
		9.09 nM	4.150
		2.84 nM	5.590
			
59-0102	284.34		
		100.00 μ M	-24.350
		31.25 μ M	-11.140
		9.77 μ M	63.540
		3.05 μ M	121.320
		953.67 nM	79.530
		298.02 nM	72.460
		93.13 nM	68.290
		29.10 nM	45.690
		9.09 nM	27.260
		2.84 nM	42.330
		888.18 pM	33.430
			
59-0103	313.38		
		100.00 μ M	-29.69
		31.25 μ M	-29.53
		9.77 μ M	-28.22
		3.05 μ M	-27.72
		953.67 nM	-5.58
		298.02 nM	54.15
		93.13 nM	170.95
		29.10 nM	222.87
		9.09 nM	210.39
		2.84 nM	203.4
		0.80 nM	114.55
			
59-0104	297.31		
		100.00 μ M	-29.64
		31.25 μ M	-28.72
		9.77 μ M	-29.2
		3.05 μ M	-27.05
		953.67 nM	24.37
		298.02 nM	196.42
		93.13 nM	213.89

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		29.10 nM	20.04
		9.09 nM	245.42
		2.84 nM	182.45
		0.80 nM	119.55
			
59-0105	267.29		
		100.00 μM	-25.72
		31.25 μM	-15.89
		9.77 μM	31.7
		3.05 μM	54.17
		953.67 nM	53.67
		298.02 nM	41.35
		93.13 nM	44.8
		29.10 nM	39.02
		9.09 nM	25.38
		2.84 nM	31.71
		0.80 nM	18.05
			
59-0106	297.31		
		100.00 μM	-14.05
		31.25 μM	223.52
		9.77 μM	202.58
		3.05 μM	107.73
		953.67 nM	71.3
		298.02 nM	44.84
		93.13 nM	26.54
		29.10 nM	23.05
		9.09 nM	27.87
		2.84 nM	12.23
		0.80 nM	11.4
			
59-0107	332.38		
		100.00 μM	48.55
		31.25 μM	22.87
		9.77 μM	7.19
		3.05 μM	0.65
		953.67 nM	11.12
		298.02 nM	-3.92
		93.13 nM	1.09
		29.10 nM	-15.69

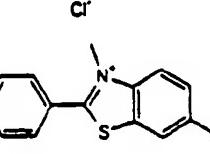
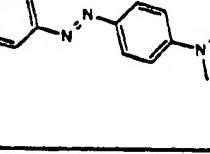
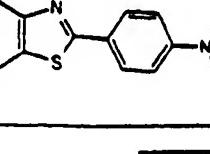
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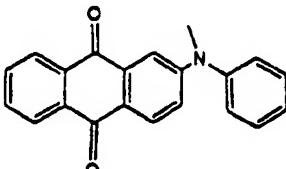
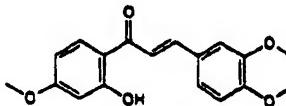
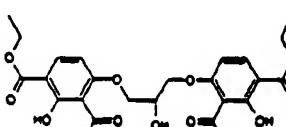
		9.09 nM	1.84 ± 11.32 D	1.13
		2.84 uM	-2.62	
		0.80 nM	-16.11	
	59-0108	316.31		
		100.00 uM	227.73	
		31.25 uM	98.02	
		9.77 uM	58.57	
		3.05 uM	37.23	
		953.67 nM	18.94	
		298.02 nM	25.88	
		93.13 nM	-4.8	
		29.10 nM	2.62	
		9.09 nM	-4.8	
		2.84 nM	3.92	
		0.80 nM	4.14	
	59-0109	316.31		
		100.00 uM	43.12	
		31.25 uM	27.84	
		9.77 uM	5.89	
		3.05 uM	6.32	
		953.67 nM	13.51	
		298.02 nM	7.85	
		93.13 nM	3.71	
		29.10 nM	-3.27	
		9.09 nM	5.01	
		2.84 nM	-4.58	
		0.80 nM	6.98	
	59-0110	288.29		
		100.00 uM	65.11	
		31.25 uM	67.05	
		9.77 uM	-35.27	
		3.05 uM	25.26	
		953.67 nM	27.01	
		298.02 nM	15.24	

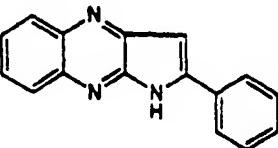
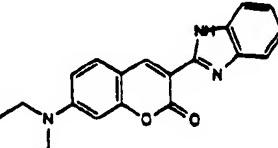
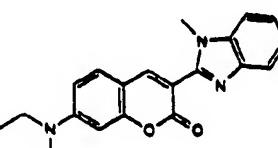
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		93.13nM	40.68	
		29.10nM	5.89	
		9.09nM	5.45	
		2.84nM	10.24	
		0.80nM	4.14	
59-0111	152.15			
		100.00μM	23.380	
		31.25μM	22.330	
		9.77μM	12.260	
		3.05μM	5.390	
		953.67nM	2.180	
		298.02nM	1.230	
		93.13nM	2.430	
		29.10nM	6.350	
		9.09nM	4.350	
		2.84nM	4.350	
		0.80nM	3.230	
59-0112	149.19			
		100.00μM	2.670	
		31.25μM	4.670	
		9.77μM	2.750	
		3.05μM	3.790	
		953.67nM	4.270	
		298.02nM	1.150	
		93.13nM	9.630	
		29.10nM	0.920	
		9.09nM	0.510	
		2.84nM	12.900	
		0.80nM	2.990	
59-0113	274.37			
		100.00μM	22.010	
		31.25μM	25.940	
		9.77μM	7.900	
		3.05μM	3.070	
		953.67nM	-0.760	
		298.02nM	-4.690	
		93.13nM	-4.790	
		29.10nM	5.090	
		9.09nM	0.150	
		2.84nM	-0.290	
		0.80nM	0.150	

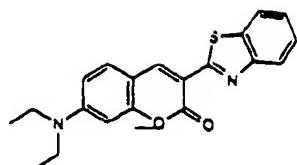
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59-0114	475.54	100.00 μ M	52.030
		31.25 μ M	36.120
		9.77 μ M	25.840
		3.05 μ M	16.670
		953.67 nM	12.540
		298.02 nM	9.420
		93.13 nM	-1.060
		29.10 nM	2.160
		9.09 nM	-8.000
		2.84 nM	2.470
		0.80 nM	-1.460
			
59-0115	318.87	100.00 μ M	73.700
		31.25 μ M	2.770
		9.77 μ M	-10.430
		3.05 μ M	-12.340
		953.67 nM	-13.760
		298.02 nM	-13.960
		93.13 nM	-11.940
		29.10 nM	-8.630
		9.09 nM	-8.820
		2.84 nM	-0.850
		0.80 nM	-0.050
			
59-0116	269.30	100.00 μ M	31.380
		31.25 μ M	109.060
		9.77 μ M	231.070
		3.05 μ M	240.670
		953.67 nM	132.020
		298.02 nM	75.820
		93.13 nM	63.250
		29.10 nM	47.500
		9.09 nM	39.440
		2.84 nM	42.170
		0.80 nM	31.180
			
59-0117	268.38	100.00 μ M	-68.520

		31.25 μ M	-67.450
		9.77 μ M	111.630
		3.05 μ M	64.340
		953.67 nM	4.740
		298.02 nM	-19.270
		93.13 nM	-26.660
		29.10 nM	-26.680
		9.09 nM	-42.180
		2.84 nM	-41.300
		0.80 nM	-39.220
			
59-0118	313.38		
		100.00 μ M	-67.170
		31.25 μ M	-56.580
		9.77 μ M	-58.060
		3.05 μ M	-55.720
		953.67 nM	-48.200
		298.02 nM	-50.300
		93.13 nM	-33.310
		29.10 nM	-47.340
		9.09 nM	-49.310
		2.84 nM	-56.200
		0.80 nM	-57.310
			
59-0119	314.34		
		100.00 μ M	167.500
		31.25 μ M	-29.240
		9.77 μ M	-57.800
		3.05 μ M	-52.030
		953.67 nM	-54.240
		298.02 nM	-53.870
		93.13 nM	-38.110
		29.10 nM	-55.100
		9.09 nM	-52.270
		2.84 nM	-53.500
		0.80 nM	-43.650
			
59-0120	504.49		
		100.00 μ M	-82.780
		31.25 μ M	-80.470
		9.77 μ M	-86.800
		3.05 μ M	-80.790
		953.67 nM	-54.240
		298.02 nM	-45.250
		93.13 nM	-50.660

		29.10 nM	50.300
		9.09 nM	-50.300
		2.84 nM	-50.300
		0.80 nM	-43.280
			
59-0121	245.29		
		100.00 μM	-79.880
		31.25 μM	-75.580
		9.77 μM	25.850
		3.05 μM	94.850
		953.67 nM	43.910
		298.02 nM	-1.800
		93.13 nM	-4.150
		29.10 nM	-22.050
		9.09 nM	-31.110
		2.84 nM	-26.760
		0.80 nM	-28.270
			
59-0122	333.39		
		100.00 μM	-19.050
		31.25 μM	-12.080
		9.77 μM	-7.810
		3.05 μM	25.210
		953.67 nM	83.580
		298.02 nM	87.220
		93.13 nM	63.890
		29.10 nM	42.680
		9.09 nM	45.320
		2.84 nM	37.780
		0.80 nM	27.030
			
59-0123	347.42		
		100.00 μM	34.430
		31.25 μM	34.710
		9.77 μM	38.620
		3.05 μM	55.100
		953.67 nM	51.900
		298.02 nM	41.410
		93.13 nM	29.970
		29.10 nM	-73.760
		9.09 nM	17.120
		2.84 nM	13.480
		0.80 nM	1.190

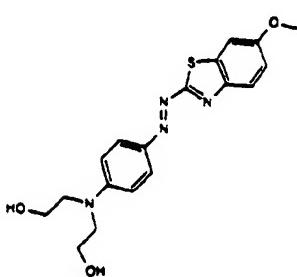
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59-0124

350.44

	100.00 μM	56.640
	31.25 μM	61.500
	9.77 μM	145.880
	3.05 μM	135.830
	953.67 nM	288.990
	298.02 nM	224.290
	93.13 nM	134.890
	29.10 nM	91.690
	9.09 nM	80.390
	2.84 nM	63.060
	0.80 nM	51.460

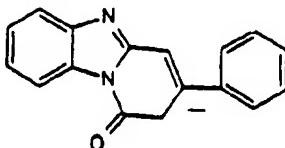
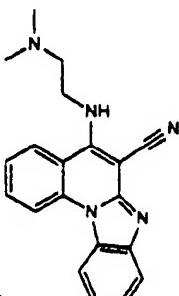
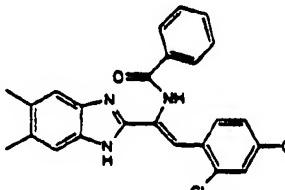


59-0125

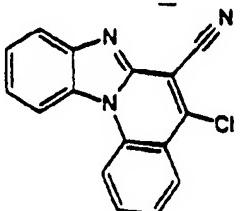
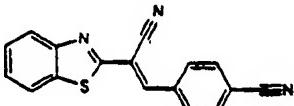
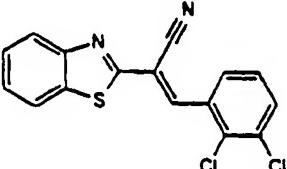
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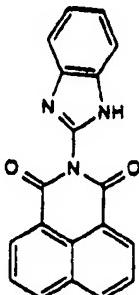
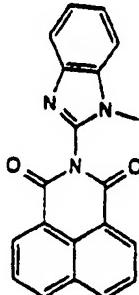
	100.00 μM	-6.780
	31.25 μM	67.530
	9.77 μM	54.120
	3.05 μM	28.700
	953.67 nM	21.580
	298.02 nM	22.280
	93.13 nM	22.700
	29.10 nM	1.630
	9.09 nM	15.700
	2.84 nM	9.640
	0.80 nM	8.460

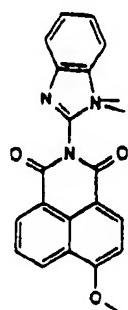
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59-0126	260.30				
	100.00 μM	-17.390			
	31.25 μM	-13.100			
	9.77 μM	9.270			
	3.05 μM	40.530			
	953.67 nM	21.390			
	298.02 nM	25.660			
	93.13 nM	9.430			
	29.10 nM	8.360			
	9.09 nM	6.510			
	2.84 nM	0.080			
	0.80 nM	3.750			
					
59-0127	329.41				
	100.00 μM	-20.610			
	31.25 μM	-21.820			
	9.77 μM	-6.060			
	3.05 μM	-3.900			
	953.67 nM	-8.820			
	298.02 nM	-6.200			
	93.13 nM	11.880			
	29.10 nM	1.610			
	9.09 nM	3.600			
	2.84 nM	-2.070			
	0.80 nM	4.220			
					
59-0128	436.34				
	100.00 μM				
	31.25 μM				
	9.77 μM				
	3.05 μM				
	953.67 nM				
	298.02 nM				
	93.13 nM				
	29.10 nM				

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		IC ₅₀ nM	
		2.84 nM	0.80 nM
			
59-0129	277.71		
		100.00 μM	-20.48
		31.25 μM	-21.21
		9.77 μM	44.36
		3.05 μM	4.38
		953.67 nM	5.9
		298.02 nM	3.6
		93.13 nM	2.07
		29.10 nM	4.22
		9.09 nM	-0.68
		2.84 nM	12.48
		0.80 nM	-0.53
			
59-0130	287.34		
		100.00 μM	4.38
		31.25 μM	8.35
		9.77 μM	5.91
		3.05 μM	4.98
		953.67 nM	0.39
		298.02 nM	8.66
		93.13 nM	2.65
		29.10 nM	3.6
		9.09 nM	4.36
		2.84 nM	8.96
		0.80 nM	24.75
			
59-0131	331.22		
		100.00 μM	8.75
		31.25 μM	0.12
		9.77 μM	-10.38
		3.05 μM	-6.39
		953.67 nM	-2.81
		298.02 nM	1.61
		93.13 nM	-1.98
		29.10 nM	-2.59
		9.09 nM	0.14
		2.84 nM	-5.77

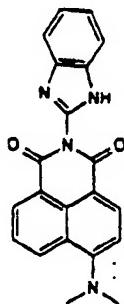
		0.80 nM	-0.51	
				
59-0132	313.32			
		100.00 μM	-17.11	
		31.25 μM	-14.81	
		9.77 μM	-14.37	
		3.05 μM	-12.92	
		953.67 nM	-13.54	
		298.02 nM	-10.38	
		93.13 nM	-3.65	
		28.10 nM	-7.68	
		9.09 nM	-6.18	
		2.84 nM	-9.87	
		0.80 nM	-2.81	
				
59-0133	327.34			
		100.00 μM	-16.04	
		31.25 μM	-16.91	
		9.77 μM	-17.31	
		3.05 μM	-16.71	
		953.67 nM	-9.34	
		298.02 nM	-12.69	
		93.13 nM	-11.23	
		28.10 nM	-17.74	
		9.09 nM	6.02	
		2.84 nM	-4.71	
		0.80 nM	0.55	



59-0134

357.37

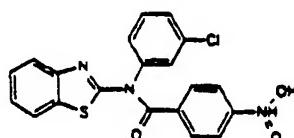
100.00 μM	
31.25 μM	
9.77 μM	
3.05 μM	
953.67 nM	
298.02 nM	
93.13 nM	
29.10 nM	
9.09 nM	
2.84 nM	
0.80 nM	



59-0135

356.39

100.00 μM	-21.31
31.25 μM	-14.16
9.77 μM	-1.98
3.05 μM	0.97
953.67 nM	11.68
298.02 nM	-1.13
93.13 nM	-1.55
29.10 nM	-2.81
9.09 nM	12.11
2.84 nM	-8.75
0.80 nM	4.54

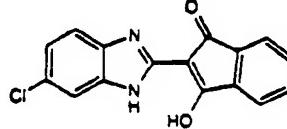
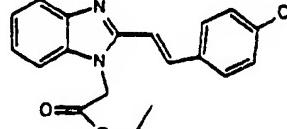
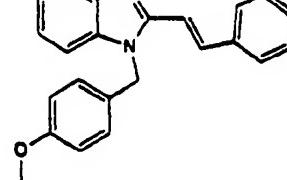


59-0136

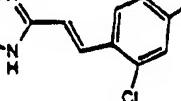
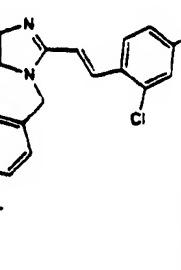
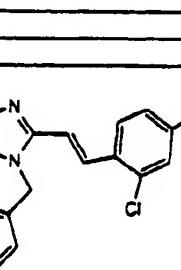
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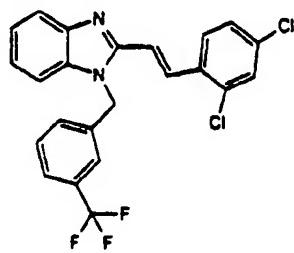
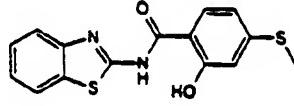
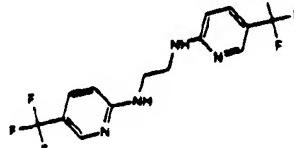
100.00 μM	
31.25 μM	+
9.77 μM	
3.05 μM	
953.67 nM	

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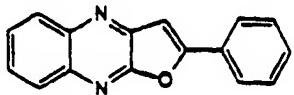
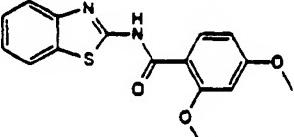
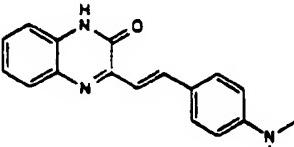
			296.02 nM	
			93.13 nM	
			29.10 nM	
			9.09 nM	
			2.84 nM	
			0.80 nM	
	59-0137	296.71		
			100.00 μM	
			31.25 μM	
			9.77 μM	
			3.05 μM	
			953.67 nM	
			298.02 nM	
			93.13 nM	
			29.10 nM	
			9.09 nM	
			2.84 nM	
			0.80 nM	
	59-0138	340.81		
			100.00 μM	-6.91
			31.25 μM	-12.68
			9.77 μM	4.59
			3.05 μM	32.61
			953.67 nM	19.07
			298.02 nM	8.18
			93.13 nM	2.28
			29.10 nM	12.22
			9.09 nM	56.42
			2.84 nM	7.24
			0.80 nM	1.63
	59-0139	340.43		
			100.00 μM	45.53
			31.25 μM	44.59
			9.77 μM	53.62
			3.05 μM	30.42
			953.67 nM	26.25
			298.02 nM	20.31
			93.13 nM	18.61

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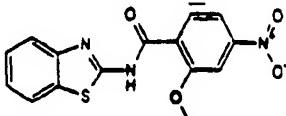
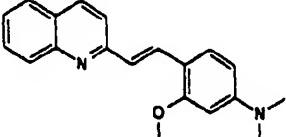
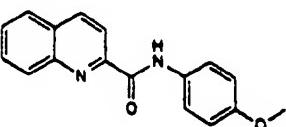
		-29.40 nM	4.43 IC ₅₀
		9.09 nM	13.93
		2.84 nM	18.61
		0.80 nM	10.05
	59-0140	289.17	
		100.00 μM	
		31.25 μM	
		9.77 μM	
		3.05 μM	
		953.67 nM	
		298.02 nM	
		93.13 nM	
		29.10 nM	
		9.09 nM	
		2.84 nM	
		0.80 nM	
	59-0141	437.33	
		100.00 μM	-6.76
		31.25 μM	5.69
		9.77 μM	19.85
		3.05 μM	43.96
		953.67 nM	44.73
		298.02 nM	37.12
		93.13 nM	24.36
		29.10 nM	18.61
		9.09 nM	26.71
		2.84 nM	15.96
		0.80 nM	7.87
	59-0142	379.29	
		100.00 μM	9.43
		31.25 μM	33.72
		9.77 μM	47.33
		3.05 μM	40.19
		953.67 nM	38.53
		298.02 nM	29.94
		93.13 nM	22.11

	2K16 nM	0.92
	0.09 nM	19.14
	2.84 nM	10.38
	0.80 nM	17.12
		
59-0143	447.29	
	100.00 μM	0.41
	31.25 μM	34.39
	9.77 μM	42.21
	3.05 μM	50.57
	953.67 nM	36.94
	298.02 nM	27.23
	93.13 nM	16.99
	29.10 nM	19.27
	9.09 nM	14.42
	2.84 nM	11.33
	0.80 nM	23.72
		
59-0144	318.40	
	100.00 μM	-14.59
	31.25 μM	-4.44
	9.77 μM	47.11
	3.05 μM	53.69
	953.67 nM	43.11
	298.02 nM	29.21
	93.13 nM	18.51
	29.10 nM	12.91
	9.09 nM	5.54
	2.84 nM	3.71
	0.80 nM	5.67
		
59-0145	350.27	
	100.00 μM	435.91
	31.25 μM	422.15
	9.77 μM	446.03
	3.05 μM	434.17
	953.67 nM	238.34
	298.02 nM	45.99
	93.13 nM	9.22
	29.10 nM	7.71
	9.09 nM	0.11

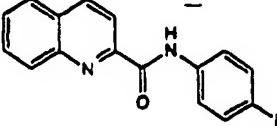
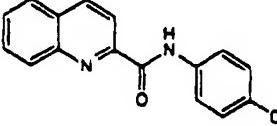
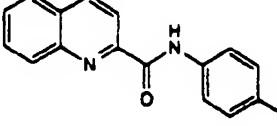
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		2.84 nM	6.27
		0.80 nM	3.55
			
59-0146	246.27		
	100.00 μM	-63.05	
	31.25 μM	4.42	
	9.77 μM	-13.73	
	3.05 μM	-16.45	
	953.67 nM	-35.47	
	298.02 nM	-51.25	
	93.13 nM	-50.13	
	29.10 nM	-42.92	
	9.09 nM	-45.64	
	2.84 nM	-56.58	
	0.80 nM	-39.68	
			
59-0147	314.36		
	100.00 μM	-85	
	31.25 μM	-85	
	9.77 μM	-80.29	
	3.05 μM	-41.67	
	953.67 nM	78.69	
	298.02 nM	269.13	
	93.13 nM	323.59	
	29.10 nM	339.88	
	9.09 nM	270.48	
	2.84 nM	245.58	
	0.80 nM	180.33	
			
59-0148	291.35		
	100.00 μM	-68.38	
	31.25 μM	-36.33	
	9.77 μM	-2.31	
	3.05 μM	12.12	
	953.67 nM	-2.42	
	298.02 nM	-16.21	
	93.13 nM	-30.87	
	29.10 nM	-35.58	
	9.09 nM	-39.07	
	2.84 nM	-41.18	
	0.80 nM	-43.93	

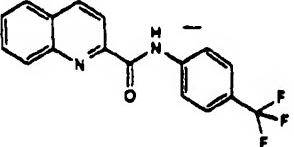
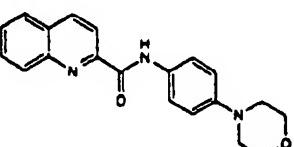
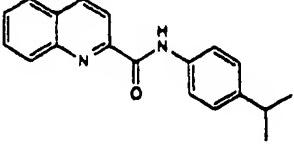
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59-0149	329.33					
	100.00 μM	-16.9				
	31.25 μM	-1.8				
	9.77 μM	-0.53				
	3.05 μM	15.29				
	953.67 nM	78.78				
	298.02 nM	163.6				
	93.13 nM	223.57				
	29.10 nM	173.93				
	9.09 nM	122.3				
	2.84 nM	98.02				
	0.80 nM	69.06				
						
59-0150	304.39					
	100.00 μM	63.32				
	31.25 μM	193.53				
	9.77 μM	419.26				
	3.05 μM	497.21				
	953.67 nM	295.19				
	298.02 nM	193.35				
	93.13 nM	99.48				
	29.10 nM	69.96				
	9.09 nM	59				
	2.84 nM	52.16				
	0.80 nM	48.75				
						
59-0151	278.311					
59-0151	100.00 μM	-6.660				
	31.25 μM	16.240				
	9.77 μM	18.300				
	3.05 μM	11.690				
	953.67 nM	8.500				
	298.02 nM	9.070				
	93.13 nM	6.110				
	29.10 nM	5.880				
	9.09 nM	7.700				
	2.84 nM	2.000				
	0.80 nM	1.210				

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59-0152	266.275				
59-0152		100.00 μ M	-6.890		
		31.25 μ M	12.490		
		9.77 μ M	21.850		
		3.05 μ M	12.820		
		953.67 nM	7.350		
		298.02 nM	4.290		
		93.13 nM	9.750		
		29.10 nM	4.860		
		9.09 nM	1.320		
		2.84 nM	4.280		
		0.80 nM	4.160		
					
59-0153	282.73				
59-0153		100.00 μ M	-4.150		
		31.25 μ M	-0.390		
		9.77 μ M	11.120		
		3.05 μ M	14.640		
		953.67 nM	9.520		
		298.02 nM	11.570		
		93.13 nM	-0.160		
		29.10 nM	1.550		
		9.09 nM	-0.960		
		2.84 nM	4.730		
		0.80 nM	5.650		
					
59-0154	282.312				
59-0154		100.00 μ M	0.290		
		31.25 μ M	24.670		
		9.77 μ M	15.880		
		3.05 μ M	14.640		
		953.67 nM	13.170		
		298.02 nM	5.540		
		93.13 nM	2.690		
		29.10 nM	-1.180		
		9.09 nM	2.460		
		2.84 nM	4.170		
		0.80 nM	1.890		

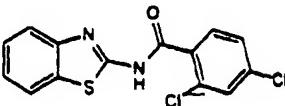
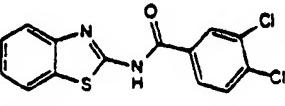
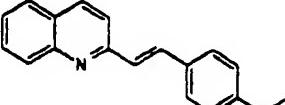
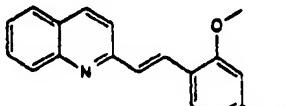
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59-0155	316.282					
59-0155	100.00 μM	-2.950				
	31.25 μM	1.900				
	9.77 μM	-9.450				
	3.05 μM	-0.220				
	953.67 nM	0.690				
	298.02 nM	5.000				
	93.13 nM	-3.250				
	29.10 nM	0.530				
	9.09 nM	-1.900				
	2.84 nM	9.480				
	0.80 nM	-1.130				
						
59-0156	333.391					
59-0156	100.00 μM	5.840				
	31.25 μM	2.050				
	9.77 μM	7.980				
	3.05 μM	6.890				
	953.67 nM	-0.370				
	298.02 nM	-1.680				
	93.13 nM	-3.550				
	29.10 nM	-7.340				
	9.09 nM	-1.590				
	2.84 nM	2.650				
	0.80 nM	2.500				
						
59-0157	290.366					
59-0157	100.00 μM	-6.440				
	31.25 μM	14.920				
	9.77 μM	19.930				
	3.05 μM	11.440				
	953.67 nM	8.570				
	298.02 nM	-7.190				
	93.13 nM	0.080				
	29.10 nM	-0.230				
	9.09 nM	-4.460				
	2.84 nM	2.200				
	0.80 nM	9.920				

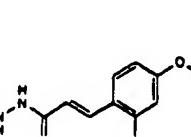
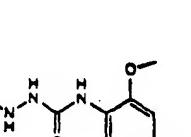
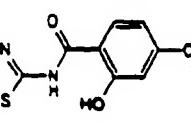
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59-0158	308.337					
59-0158	100.00 μM	-5.680				
	31.25 μM	3.720				
	9.77 μM	16.140				
	3.05 μM	27.060				
	953.67 nM	9.830				
	298.02 nM	11.900				
	93.13 nM	2.810				
	29.10 nM	3.110				
	9.09 nM	0.650				
	2.84 nM	1.900				
	0.80 nM	7.970				
59-0159	308.337					
59-0159	100.00 μM	2.700				
	31.25 μM	13.530				
	9.77 μM	4.700				
	3.05 μM	10.910				
	953.67 nM	2.800				
	298.02 nM	9.710				
	93.13 nM	4.830				
	29.10 nM	0.650				
	9.09 nM	5.900				
	2.84 nM	6.610				
	0.80 nM	6.250				
59-0160	319.408					
59-0160	100.00 μM	-5.060				
	31.25 μM	-3.390				
	9.77 μM	5.300				
	3.05 μM	15.910				
	953.67 nM	6.610				
	298.02 nM	11.380				
	93.13 nM	4.460				
	29.10 nM	3.520				
	9.09 nM	4.700				
	2.84 nM	-0.650				
	0.80 nM	7.580				

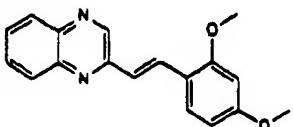
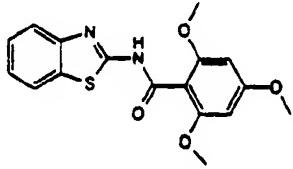
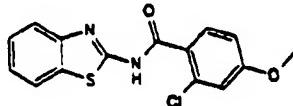
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59-0196	323.201			
59-0196	100.00 μM			
	31.25 μM			
	9.77 μM			
	3.05 μM			
	953.67 nM			
	298.02 nM			
	93.13 nM			
	29.10 nM			
	9.09 nM			
	2.84 nM			
	0.80 nM			
				
59-0197	323.201			
59-0197	100.00 μM			
	31.25 μM			
	9.77 μM			
	3.05 μM			
	953.67 nM			
	298.02 nM			
	93.13 nM			
	29.10 nM			
	9.09 nM			
	2.84 nM			
	0.80 nM			
				
59-0198	261.324			
59-0198	100.00 μM			
	31.25 μM			
	9.77 μM			
	3.05 μM			
	953.67 nM			
	298.02 nM			
	93.13 nM			
	29.10 nM			
	9.09 nM			
	2.84 nM			
	0.80 nM			
				
59-0199	291.35			
59-0199	100.00 μM			
	31.25 μM			

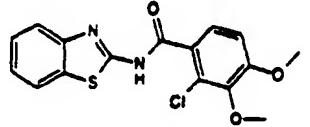
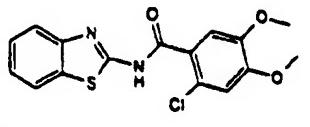
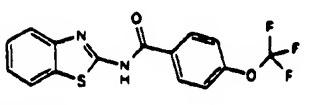
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		4.00 μ M			
		3.05 μ M			
		953.67 nM			
		298.02 nM			
		93.13 nM			
		29.10 nM			
		9.09 nM			
		2.84 nM			
		0.80 nM			
<hr/>					
					
59-0200		342.351			
59-0200		100.00 μ M			
		31.25 μ M			
		9.77 μ M			
		3.05 μ M			
		953.67 nM			
		298.02 nM			
		93.13 nM			
		29.10 nM			
		9.09 nM			
		2.84 nM			
		0.80 nM			
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59-0201		331.328			
59-0201		100.00 μ M			
		31.25 μ M			
		9.77 μ M			
		3.05 μ M			
		953.67 nM			
		298.02 nM			
		93.13 nM			
		29.10 nM			
		9.09 nM			
		2.84 nM			
		0.80 nM			
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59-0202		300.336			
59-0202		100.00 μ M			
		31.25 μ M			
		9.77 μ M			
		3.05 μ M			
		953.67 nM			
		298.02 nM			
		93.13 nM			
		29.10 nM			

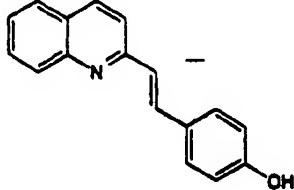
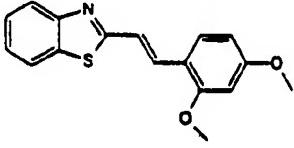
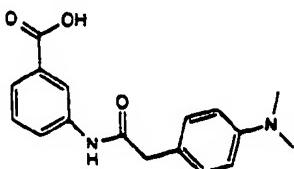
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		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
						
59-0203		292.338				
59-0203		100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
						
59-0204		344.389				
59-0204		100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
						
59-0205		318.782				
59-0205		100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM		±		
		2.84 nM		+		
		0.80 nM	+	+	+	+

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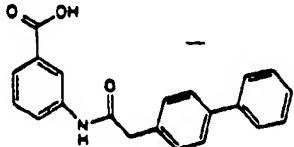
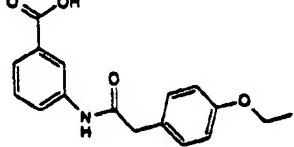
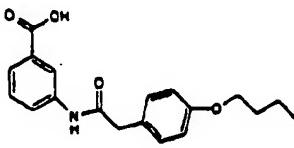
						
59-0206	348.808					
59-0206		100.00 μ M				
		31.25 μ M				
		9.77 μ M				
		3.05 μ M				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
						
59-0207	348.808					
59-0207		100.00 μ M				
		31.25 μ M				
		9.77 μ M				
		3.05 μ M				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
						
59-0208	338.307					
59-0208		100.00 μ M				
		31.25 μ M				
		9.77 μ M				
		3.05 μ M				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				

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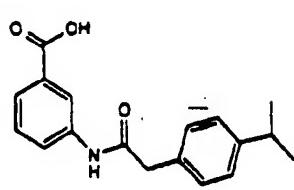
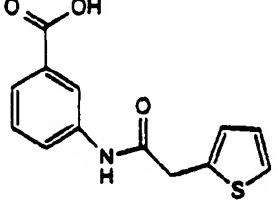
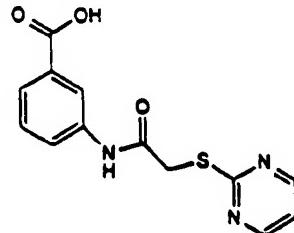
						
59-0209	247.297					
59-0209		100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
						
59-0210	297.378					
59-0210		100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
						
59-8000	298.342					
59-8000		100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				

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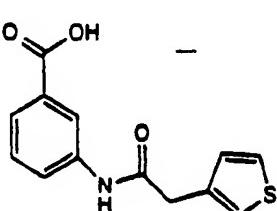
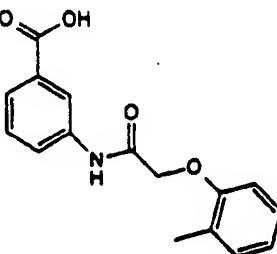
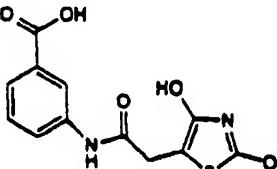
59-8001	255.273					
59-8001		100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
59-8002	302.286					
59-8002		100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
59-8003	270.288					
59-8003		100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				

					
59-8004	331.371				
59-8004		100.00 μM			
		31.25 μM			
		9.77 μM			
		3.05 μM			
		953.67 nM			
		298.02 nM			
		93.13 nM			
		29.10 nM			
		9.09 nM			
		2.84 nM			
		0.80 nM			
					
59-8005	299.326				
59-8005		100.00 μM			
		31.25 μM			
		9.77 μM			
		3.05 μM			
		953.67 nM			
		298.02 nM			
		93.13 nM			
		29.10 nM			
		9.09 nM			
		2.84 nM			
		0.80 nM			
					
59-8006	327.38				
59-8006		100.00 μM			
		31.25 μM			
		9.77 μM			
		3.05 μM			
		953.67 nM			
		298.02 nM			
		93.13 nM			
		29.10 nM			
		9.09 nM			
		2.84 nM			
		0.80 nM			

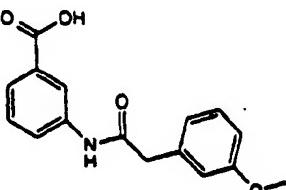
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59-8007	297.354					
59-8007	100.00 μM					
	31.25 μM					
	9.77 μM					
	3.05 μM					
	953.67 nM					
	298.02 nM					
	93.13 nM					
	29.10 nM					
	9.09 nM					
	2.84 nM					
	0.80 nM					
						
59-8008	261.299					
59-8008	100.00 μM					
	31.25 μM					
	9.77 μM					
	3.05 μM					
	953.67 nM					
	298.02 nM					
	93.13 nM					
	29.10 nM					
	9.09 nM					
	2.84 nM					
	0.80 nM					
						
59-8009	289.313					
59-8009	100.00 μM					
	31.25 μM					
	9.77 μM					
	3.05 μM					
	953.67 nM					
	298.02 nM					
	93.13 nM					
	29.10 nM					
	9.09 nM					

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		X 0.05nM	X 0.01nM	X 0.001nM	X 0.0001nM	X 0.00001nM
	59-8010	261.299				
	59-8010	100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
	59-8011	265.299				
	59-8011	100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
	59-8012	294.285				
	59-8012	100.00 μM				
		31.25 μM				
		9.77 μM				
		3.05 μM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				

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		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				
						
59-8016	285.299					
59-8016		100.00 uM				
		31.25 uM				
		9.77 uM				
		3.05 uM				
		953.67 nM				
		298.02 nM				
		93.13 nM				
		29.10 nM				
		9.09 nM				
		2.84 nM				
		0.80 nM				

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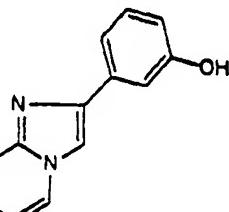
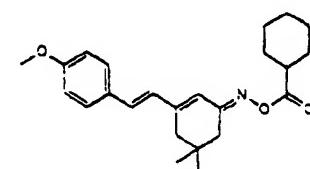
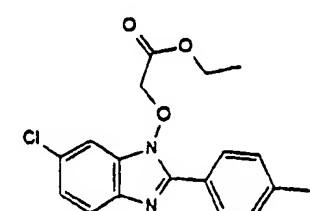
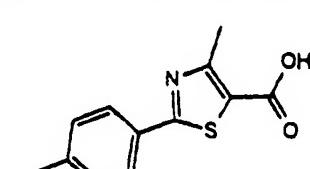
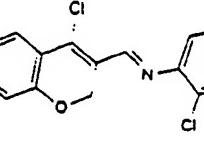
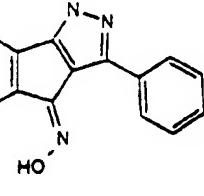
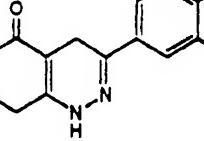
CHEMISTRY	Concentration	ABA-S
		
51-2229		
51-2229	100.00 uM	125.320
	10.00	28.280
210.236	2.00	20.140
	0.40	9.740
	0.08	9.710
		
92-3052		
92-3052	131.056 uM	-9.28
	13.106	113.80
381.516	2.621	12.61
	0.524	20.25
	0.105	24.45
		
92-3390		
92-3390	145.012 uM	-8.05
	14.501	31.57
344.798	2.900	139.66
	0.580	49.82
	0.116	21.01
		
92-3652		
92-3652	214.326 uM	108.15

Figure 4

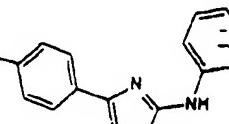
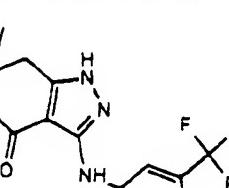
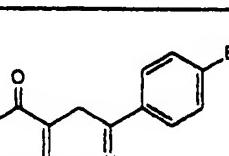
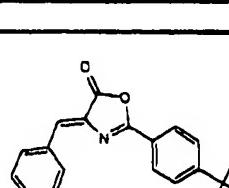
4-L

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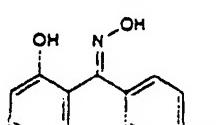
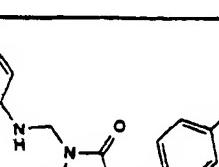
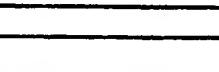
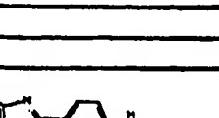
		21.433
	233.289	4.287
		0.857
		0.171
		
92-6353		
92-6353	155.199	uM
	31.040	
	322.166	15.520
		3.104
		1.552
		0.310
		
92-8007		
92-8007	181.613	uM
	36.323	
	275.311	18.161
		3.632
		1.816
		0.363
		
92-8215		
92-8215	165.123	uM
	33.025	
	302.805	18.512
		3.302
		1.651
		0.330

69.74
31.59
39.70
18.29
204.14
154.94
28.09
3.53
-16.65
58.65
142.33
45.65
4.47
32.90
151.08
132.29
59.90
23.34

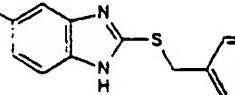
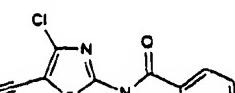
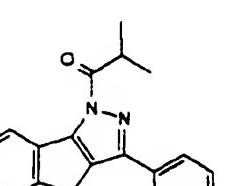
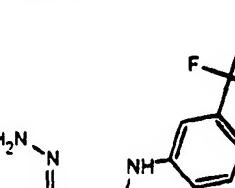
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92-8258	162.102	uM
	32.420	
308.447	15.210	
	3.242	
	1.621	
	0.324	
		-16.65
		157.44
		101.04
		39.02
		12.78
		
92-8362	154.647	uM
	30.929	
323.318	15.465	
	3.083	
	1.546	
	0.309	
		138.79
		137.00
		85.02
		17.34
		0.41
		
92-8372	150.045	uM
	30.009	
333.234	15.004	
	3.001	
	1.500	
	0.300	
		63.76
		134.71
		92.06
		31.35
		13.20
		
92-9183		

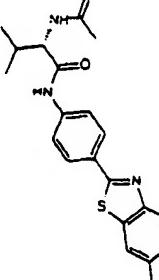
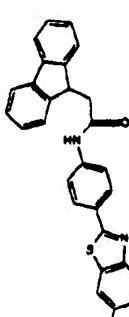
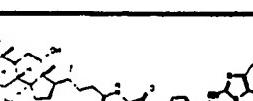
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92-9183		137.568	uM	-22.80
	-	13.757		16.61
	363.457	2.751		101.96
		1.376		
		0.550		58.17
		0.110		38.47
				
93-0215				
93-0215		182.957	uM	115.230
		18.296		68.110
	273.288	3.659		20.870
		0.732		-28.680
		0.146		5.250
				
93-0399				
93-0399		131.491	uM	128.130
		13.149		38.580
	360.253	2.630		41.240
		0.526		-4.910
		0.105		3.910
				
93-0587				
93-0587		222.953	uM	178.130
		22.295		60.410
	224.263	4.459		-0.180
		0.892		-3.470
		0.178		-8.460
				
93-1327				
93-1327		119.764	uM	-42.000
		11.976		119.130
	417.487	2.395		67.930
		0.479		8.520

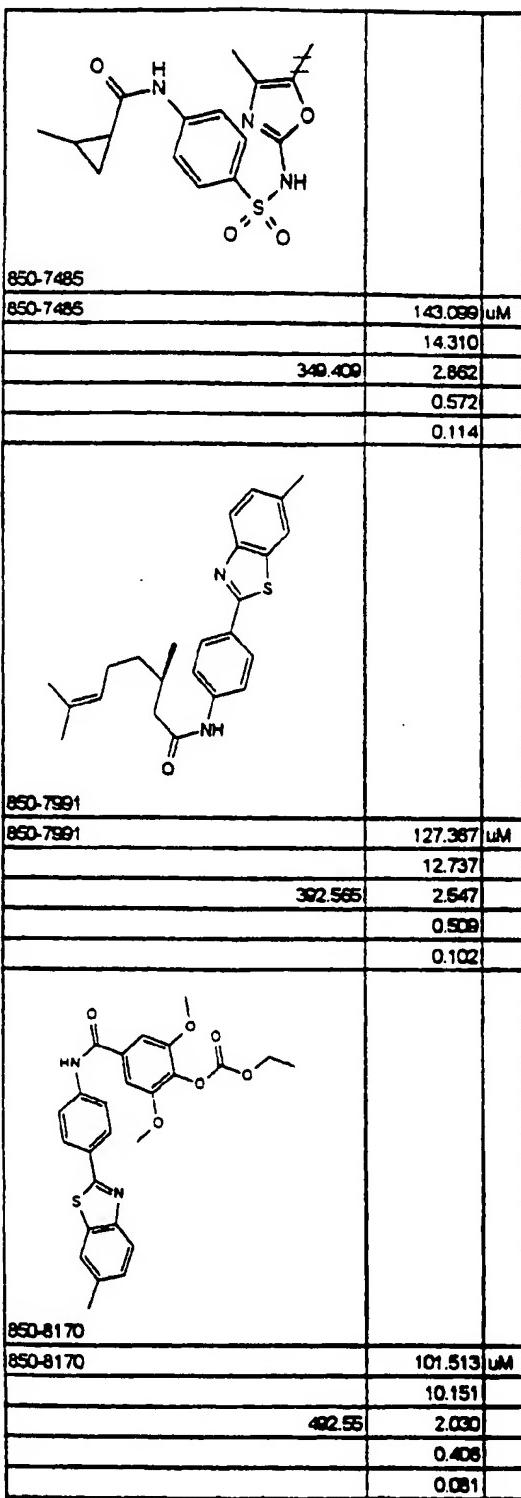
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	0.096
	
93-1340	
93-1340	196.576 μM
	19.658
	254.355 3.932
	0.786
	0.157
	
93-1474	
93-1474	145.940 μM
	14.504
	342.607 2.919
	0.584
	0.117
	
93-1766	
93-1766	144.348 μM
	14.405
	346.398 2.887
	0.577
	0.115
	
93-1866	
93-1866	148.214 μM
	14.621

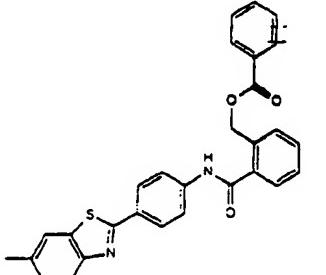
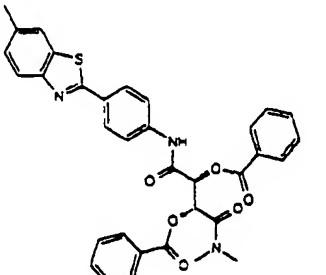
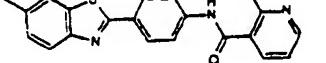
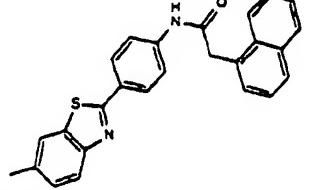
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	337.349	2.964	2.600
	--	0.593	-7.350
		0.119	-25.160
			
850-7377			
850-7377		131.062 μM	50.32
		13.106	68.27
	381.486	2.621	116.61
		0.524	61.26
		0.105	35.86
			
850-7413			
850-7413		111.964 μM	-40.44
		11.196	-2.55
	446.572	2.239	157.01
		0.448	78.73
		0.080	23.91
			
850-7449			
850-7449		69.838 μM	-42.40
		8.894	73.75
	714.923	1.399	112.16
		0.280	75.24
		0.058	26.36

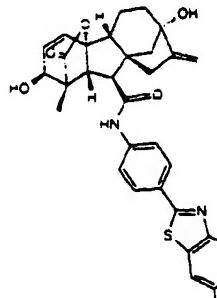
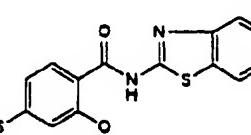
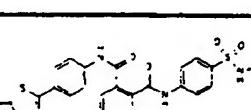
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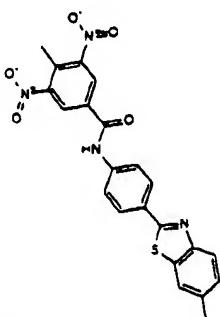
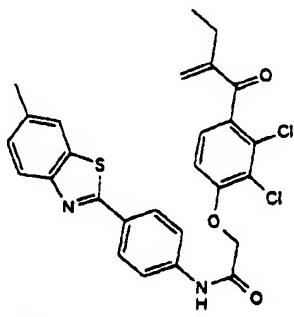
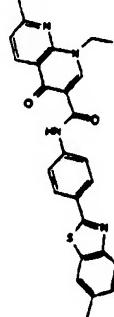
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850-8205			
850-8205	104.478	μM	
	10.448		
	478.57	2.090	
		0.418	
		0.084	
CHIRAL			
			
850-8241			
850-8241	62.279	μM	
	8.226		
	607.685	1.646	
		0.329	
		0.088	
			
850-8278			
850-8278	139.101	μM	
	13.910		
	359.451	2.782	
		0.556	
		0.111	
			
850-8387			

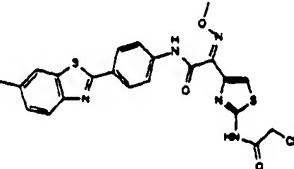
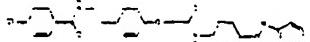
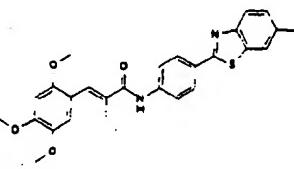
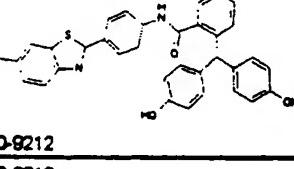
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850-8387		122.392	μM
		12.239	
	408.523	2.448	
		0.490	
		0.098	
			
850-8459			
850-8459		87.921	μM
		8.792	-
	568.692	1.758	
		0.352	
		0.070	
			
850-8613			
850-8613		151.319	μM
		15.132	
	330.428	3.026	
		0.605	
		0.121	
			
850-8637			
850-8637		85.518	μM
		8.552	
	584.673	1.710	
		0.342	
		0.088	

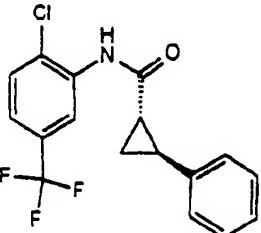
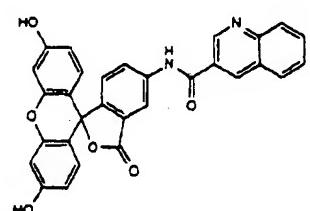
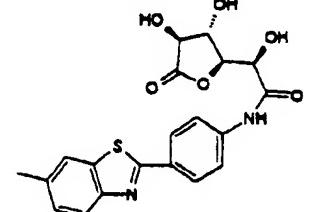
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850-8889			
850-8889	111.493 μM	-17.470	
	11.149	142.970	
	448.457	74.150	
	2.230	21.010	
	0.446	8.530	
	0.089		
			
850-8964			
850-8964	95.156 μM	-30.92	
	9.516	44.99	
	525.454	126.29	
	1.903	49.84	
	0.381	44.99	
	0.076		
			
850-9071			
850-9071	109.998 μM	-24.620	
	11.000	84.120	
	454.552	149.030	
	2.200	54.540	
	0.440		

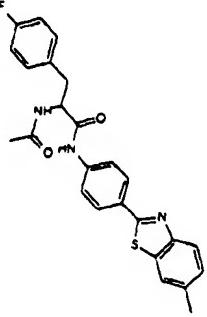
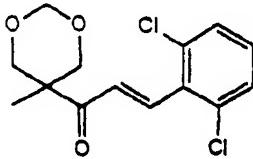
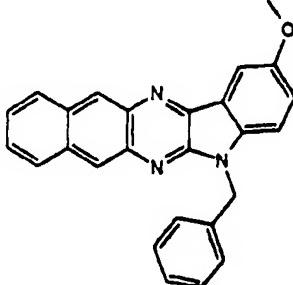
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		0.086	
			23.540
			
850-9106			
850-9106	100.000	μM	-15.710
	10.000		99.820
	499.999		111.960
	2.000		74.500
	0.400		23.150
	0.080		
			
850-9142			
850-9142	85.596	μM	-14.980
	8.560		165.770
	584.138		66.850
	1.712		27.780
	0.342		0.670
	0.068		
			
850-9179			
850-9179	105.357	μM	-24.630
	10.538		105.200
	474.579		89.280
	2.107		46.110
	0.421		19.160
	0.084		
			
850-9212			
850-9212	92.139	μM	-28.580
	9.214		40.900
	542.657		111.690
	1.843		76.950
	0.369		30.840
	0.074		

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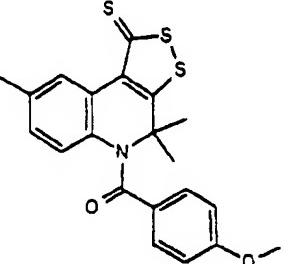
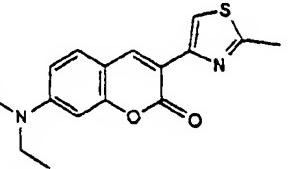
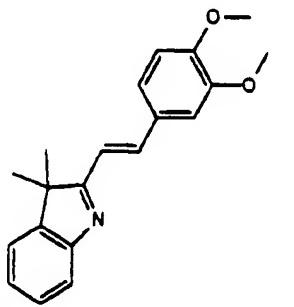
		
850-9287		
850-9287	147.170 μM	-15.82
	14.717	15.82
	339.744	130.71
	2.943	91.11
	0.589	69.05
	0.118	
		
850-9356		
850-9356	99.506 μM	-24.650
	9.951	83.140
	502.482	166.810
	1.950	45.470
	0.388	9.740
	0.080	
		
850-9467		
850-9467	120.646 μM	-19.800
	12.085	112.980
	414.435	122.730
	2.413	43.520
	0.483	33.140
	0.097	

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850-9576		
850-9576	111.724	uM
	11.172	
	447.532	2.234
	0.447	
	0.089	
		
895-0262		
895-0262	168.019	uM
	33.204	
	301.169	16.802
	3.320	
	0.332	
		
895-0268		
895-0268	128.383	uM
	25.877	
	388.468	12.838
	2.568	
	0.257	

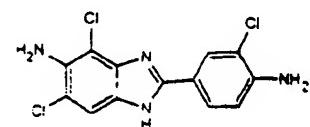
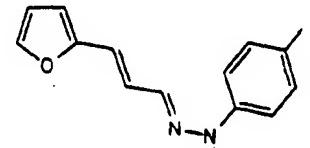
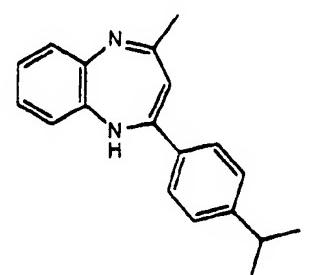
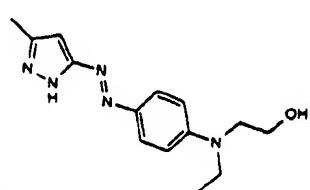
	-27.430	
	90.560	
	101.610	
	44.900	
	19.930	
	-19.18	
	-12.80	
	148.28	
	-2.23	
	-3.07	
	-18.87	
	40.25	
	199.98	
	195.29	
	14.02	

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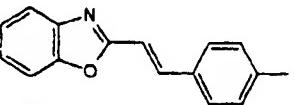
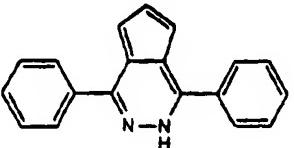
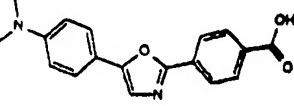
		
895-0594		
895-0594	120.896 μM	
	12.090	
413.58	2.418	
	0.484	
	0.097	
		
895-0857		
895-0857	159.028 μM	
	15.903	
314.407	3.181	
	0.636	
	0.127	
		
895-0984		
895-0984	182.655 μM	
	16.265	
307.393	3.253	
	0.651	
	0.130	

	-21.63
	25.89
	122.10
	75.32
	39.42
	-30.48
	148.74
	74.54
	25.82
	3.66
	-31.08
	325.08
	87.51
	40.39
	18.03

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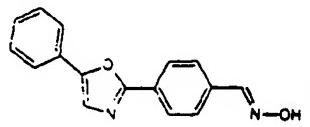
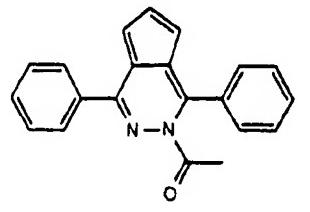
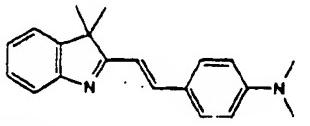
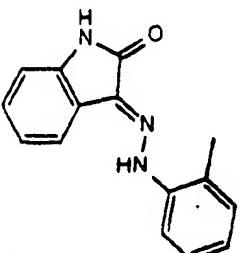
			
895-1161			
895-1161	152.625 uM		5.51
	15.263		109.31
	327.602	3.053	56.06
		0.611	29.49
		0.122	24.71
			
895-1420			
895-1420	220.965 uM		-19.47
	22.097		110.90
	226.279	4.419	49.94
		0.884	33.65
		0.177	20.08
			
895-1679			
895-1679	180.910 uM		-30.36
	18.091		111.72
	276.353	3.818	102.83
		0.724	18.01
		0.145	0.44
			
895-1691			
895-1691	182.922 uM		-16.29
	18.292		50.84
	273.34	3.658	105.70

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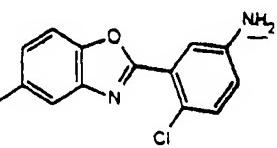
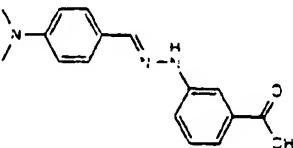
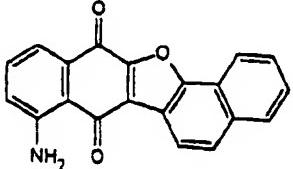
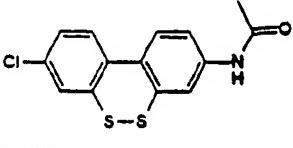
	0.732	
	0.146	
		
895-1754		
	194.295 μM	
	19.430	
	257.341	3.886
		0.777
		0.155
		
895-1888		
	212.504 μM	
	21.250	
	235.286	4.250
		0.850
		0.170
		
895-2474		
	184.952 μM	
	18.495	
	270.335	3.690
		0.740
		0.146
		
895-2475		
	182.159 μM	
	16.216	
	308.337	3.240
		0.649
		0.130

	60.23
	23.42
	-31.44
	132.78
	75.39
	39.30
	16.19
	33.65
	29.75
	148.84
	73.77
	28.14
	-20.74
	126.69
	68.37
	43.27
	19.44
	265.41
	287.88
	227.34
	65.40
	28.98

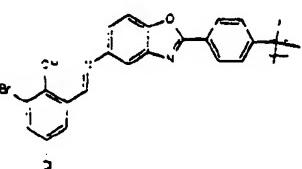
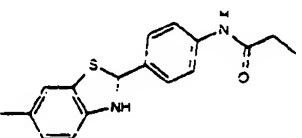
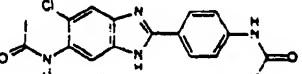
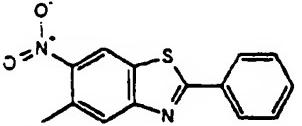
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895-2544			
895-2544	189.186	uM	17.53
	18.919		136.50
264.284	3.784		59.15
	0.757		24.75
	0.151		11.86
			
895-3113			
895-3113	160.067	uM	-22.22
	16.007		224.52
312.372	3.201		68.46
	0.640		43.36
	0.126		30.58
			
895-3306			
895-3306	172.170	uM	-23.24
	17.217		38.63
290.41	3.443		333.10
	0.689		164.63
	0.136		64.33
			
895-3810			
895-3810	198.973	uM	89.79
	19.697		108.75
251.289	3.979		73.78
	0.796		33.45
	0.159		16.86

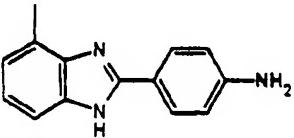
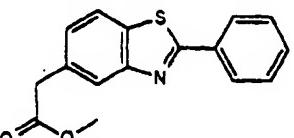
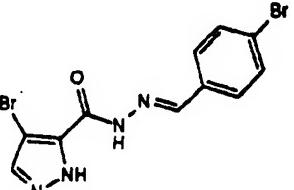
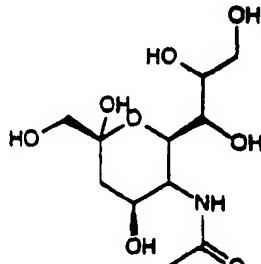
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895-3846			
895-3845	193.267	uM	-21.41
	19.327		13.40
258.708	3.865		114.46
	0.773		52.12
	0.155		36.29
			
895-4642			
895-4642	176.473	uM	6.97
	17.647		283.99
283.331	3.529		447.51
	0.706		304.88
	0.141		100.46
			
895-4843			
895-4843	159.581	uM	-17.18
	15.958		24.54
313.312	3.192		100.12
	0.638		60.37
	0.128		27.85
			
895-5185			
895-5185	182.433	uM	-6.47
	18.243		213.42
307.621	3.249		107.83
	0.650		46.75
	0.130		16.27

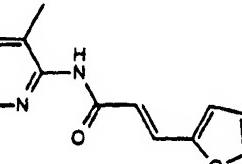
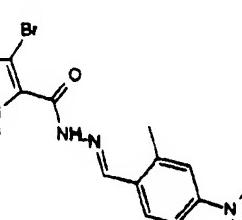
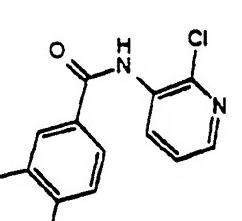
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896-5960			
896-5960	103.348 μM		-10.03
	10.335		156.04
483.798	2.067		62.07
	0.413		34.47
	0.083		7.24
			
896-6353			
896-6353	167.555 μM		-10.45
	16.755		21.59
298.408	3.351		101.77
	0.670		54.91
	0.134		24.15
			
896-6643			
896-6643	145.662 μM		100.09
	14.586		74.25
342.786	2.917		16.86
	0.583		-0.89
	0.117		-7.94
			
896-7828			
896-7828	184.973 μM		32.44
	18.497		-29.24
270.31	3.659		85.15
	0.740		125.84
	0.148		30.80

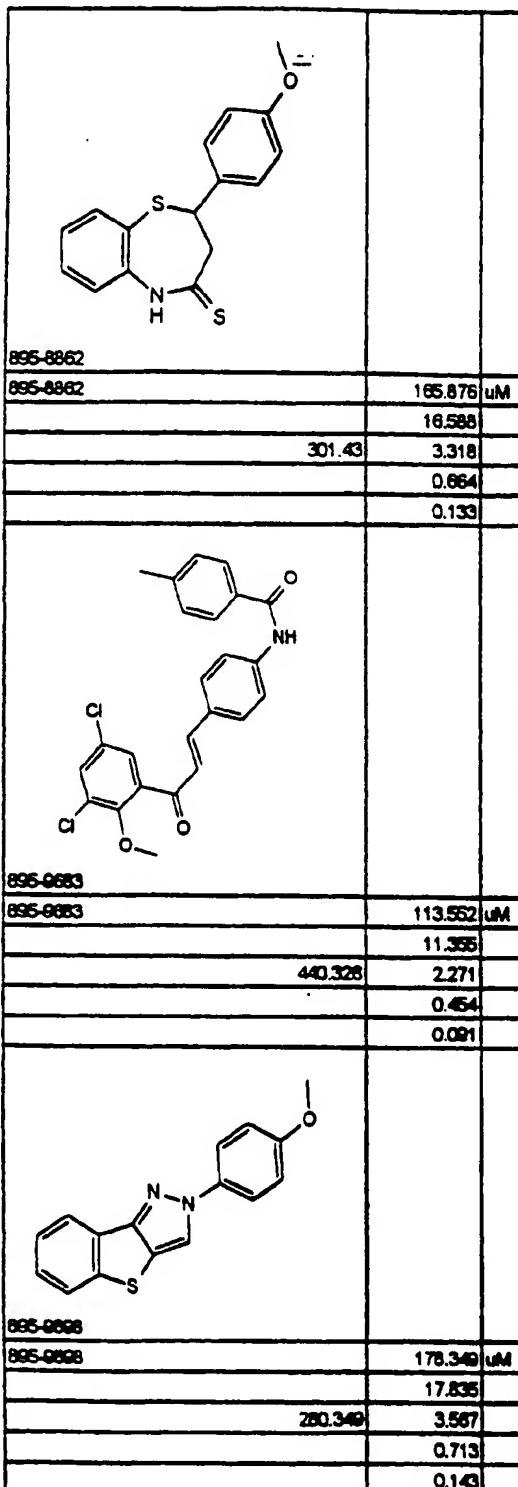
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896-7985		
896-7985	223.935	μM
	22.394	
	223.279	4.479
		0.898
		0.179
		122.070
		3.900
		-7.790
		5.520
		-2.270
		
896-7997		
896-7997	176.461	μM
	17.646	
	283.349	3.529
		0.706
		0.141
		
896-8053		
896-8053	134.398	μM
	13.440	
	372.03	2.688
		0.538
		0.108
		
896-8137		
896-8137	169.326	μM

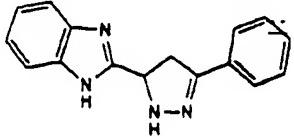
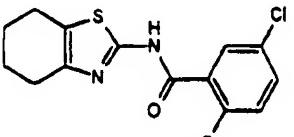
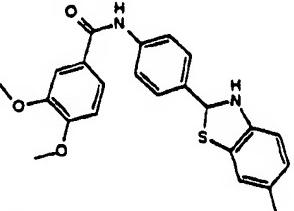
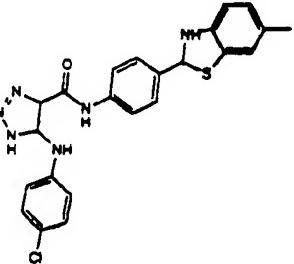
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		16.933	
295.288		3.387	
		0.677	
		0.135	
			
895-8185			
895-8185		219.057	μM
		21.906	
	228.251	4.381	
		0.876	
		0.175	
			
895-8286			142.210
895-8286		142.766	μM
		14.277	
	350.225	2.855	
		0.571	
		0.114	
			40.360
			17.850
			-10.880
			6.580
			
895-8383			
895-8383		191.774	μM
		19.177	
	280.724	3.835	
		0.787	
		0.153	
			-44.020
			76.480
			135.940
			77.030
			37.630

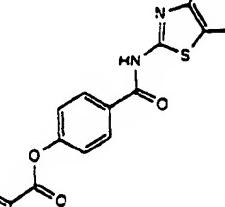
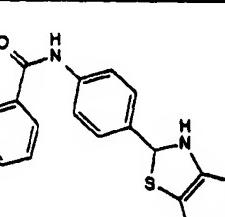
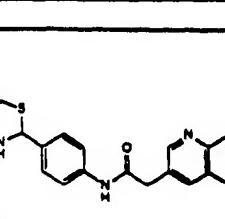
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896-0122			
896-0122	190.610	μM	-14.15
	19.061		151.42
262.316	3.812		56.90
	0.782		19.20
	0.152		11.42
			
896-0246			
896-0246	154.888	μM	-17.57
	15.409		34.35
322.814	3.088		102.03
	0.620		46.52
	0.124		20.52
			
896-0255			
896-0255	123.000	μM	-17.14
	12.300		67.75
408.504	2.480		168.78
	0.482		61.27
	0.098		49.97
			
896-0345			
896-0345	107.532	μM	-18.86
	10.753		77.80

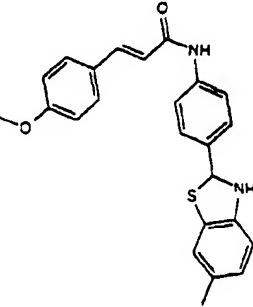
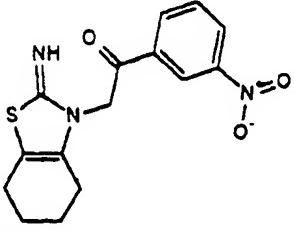
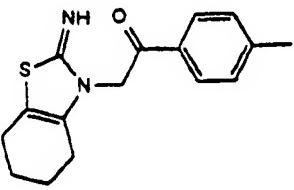
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	464.979	2.151	188.94
	-	0.430	106.12
	-	0.086	37.18
896-0390			
896-0390	128.718	uM	-16.90
	12.872		67.23
	388.445	2.574	210.25
	0.515		73.35
	0.103		28.25
896-0535			
896-0535	132.810	uM	-10.41
	13.281		73.84
	378.478	2.656	199.80
	0.531		102.12
	0.106		35.72
896-0554			
896-0554	121.400	uM	-16.32
	12.160		105.46
	411.527	2.430	115.43
	0.486		53.86
	0.097		27.03

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<chem>Clc1ccccc1Cc2ccncc2=O</chem>			
896-0686			
896-0686	191.774	uM	-19.80
	19.177		176.04
	260.724	3.835	115.02
		0.767	97.67
		0.153	25.27
<chem>CC(=O)c1ccccc1Cc2ccncc2S3=c4ccccc4=C3</chem>			
896-0692			
896-0692	131.269	uM	22.78
	13.127		149.23
	380.697	2.625	78.33
		0.525	51.06
		0.105	46.12
<chem>Cc1ccccc1Cc2ccncc2C(=O)c3ccccc3</chem>			
896-0719			
896-0719	91.950	uM	-6.40
	9.195		187.43
	543.774	1.639	127.43
		0.368	50.04
		0.074	38.16
<chem>Clc1ccccc1N2Cc3cc(Cl)cc(C(=O)c4ccccc4)nc32</chem>			
896-0773			
896-0773	147.226	uM	-13.94
	14.723		175.33
	338.609	2.945	221.91
		0.589	52.46
		0.118	32.99

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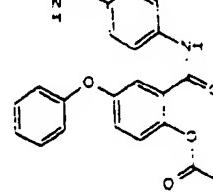
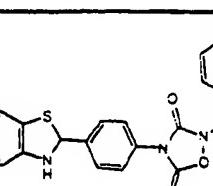
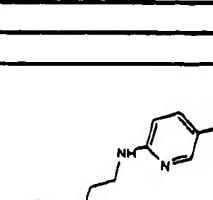
		
896-0819		
896-0819	124.219	μM
	12.422	
402.516	2.484	
	0.497	
	0.089	
		
896-0853		
896-0853	157.546	μM
	15.755	
317.367	3.151	
	0.630	
	0.128	
		
896-0921		
896-0921	174.583	μM
	17.458	
286.397	3.492	
	0.688	
	0.140	

	-16.20
	70.03
	165.79
	82.61
	49.06
	-27.08
	75.38
	208.69
	33.08
	32.63
	-19.59
	44.07
	103.23
	54.02
	23.86

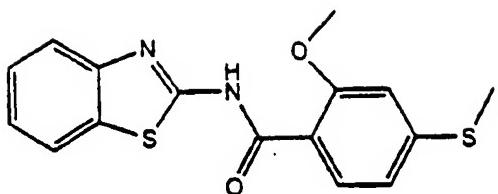
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<chem>Nc1ccccc1CC(=O)c2ccccc2[N+](=O)[O-]</chem>			
896-0936			
896-0936	184.314	uM	-16.20
	18.431		153.61
	271.276	3.686	184.53
		0.737	79.16
		0.147	32.61
896-0959			
896-0959	103.798	uM	-1.73
	10.380		102.48
	461.703	2.076	61.61
		0.415	63.58
		0.083	48.27
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC=C2Cc3ccc(N4C(=O)C(=O)N(c5ccc(O)cc5)C4=O)cc3</chem>			
896-1201			
896-1201	108.343	uM	-46.70
	10.834		92.57
	461.490	2.167	191.83
		0.433	47.22
		0.087	58.25

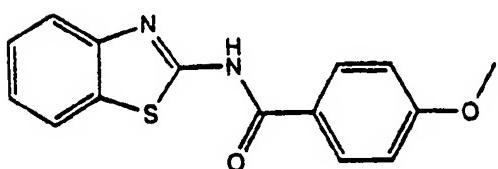
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896-1301		
896-1301	97.922 μM	-24.32
	9.792	102.49
	510.612	139.28
	1.958	97.89
	0.392	23.45
0.078		
		
896-1349		
896-1349	115.883 μM	-39.92
	11.588	55.08
	431.47	122.68
	2.318	67.25
	0.464	3.39
	0.083	
		
896-1362		
896-1362	142.749 μM	1.073.91
	14.275	1.082.17
	350.266	884.71
	2.885	-8.82
	0.571	-20.37
	0.114	

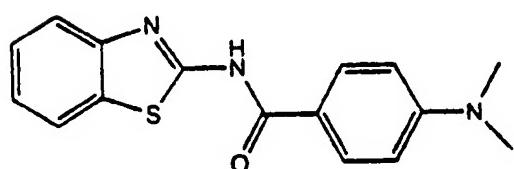
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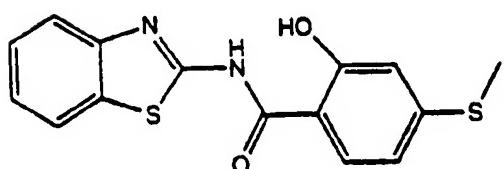
Max : 215 %
EC50 : < 0.8 nM



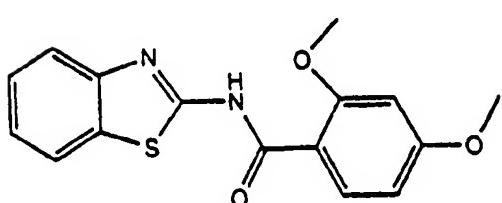
Max : 121 %
EC50 : 30 nM



Max : 214 %
EC50 : 200 nM



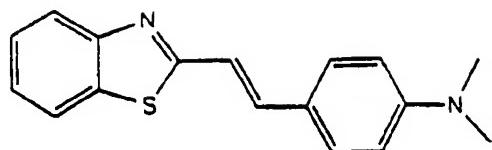
Max : 54 %
EC50 : 2 μM



Max : 340 %
EC50 : < 0.8 nM

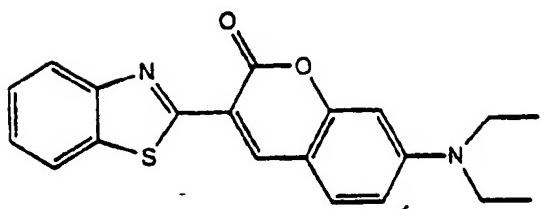
FIG. 5A

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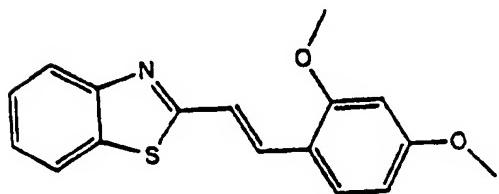


Max : 285 %
EC50 : 3 nM

59-0099



Max : 269 %
EC50 : < 0.8 nM

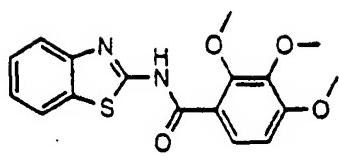


Max : 200 %
EC50 : 30 nM

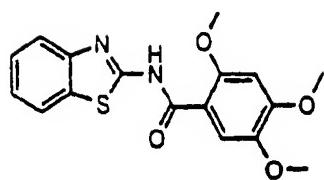
59-0210

5B
FIG.

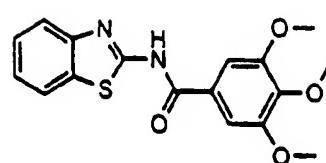
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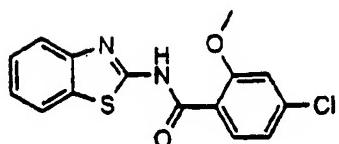
Max : 155 %
EC50 : 20 nM



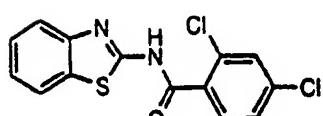
Max : 95 %
EC50 : 30 nM



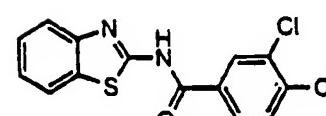
Inactive



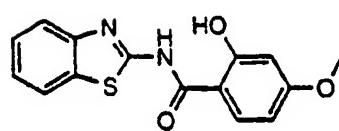
Max : 155 %
EC50 : 20 nM



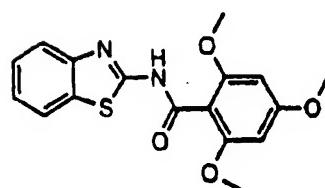
Inactive



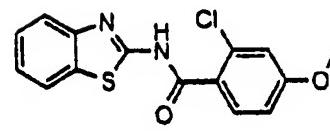
Max : 162 %
EC50 : 150 nM



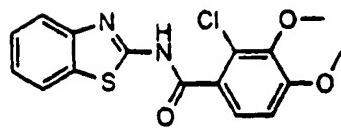
Max : 155 %
EC50 : 150 nM



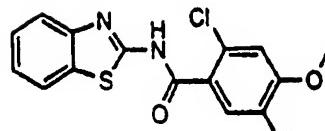
Max : 70 %
EC50 : 50 nM



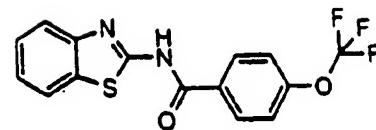
Max : 250 %
EC50 : < 0.8 nM



Max : 150 %
EC50 : 20 nM



Max : 50 %
EC50 : 100 nM

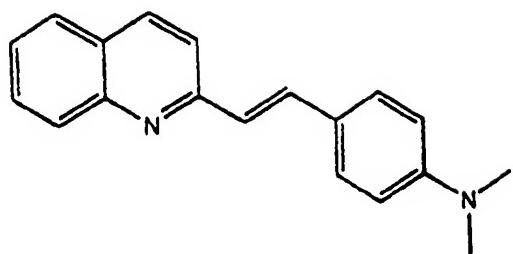


Max : 85 %
EC50 : 1 uM

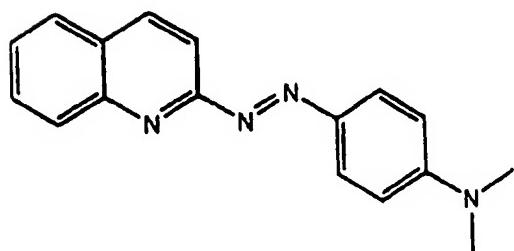
5C

FIG.

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50-0197
Max : 245 %
EC50 : 3 nM



59-0078
Max : 380 %
EC50 : 1 nM

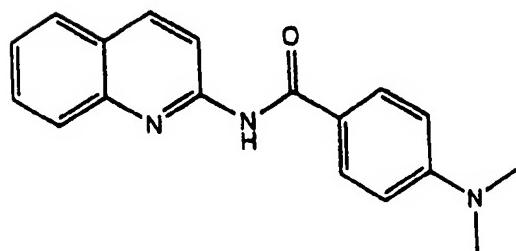
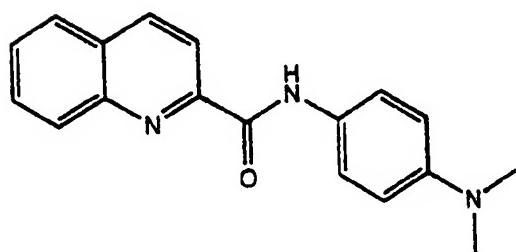
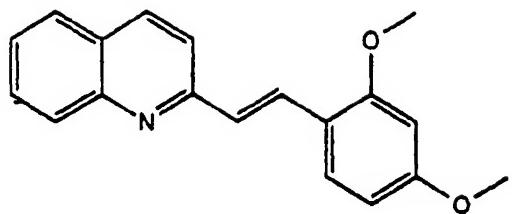
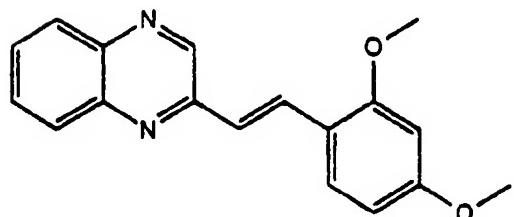


FIG. 6A

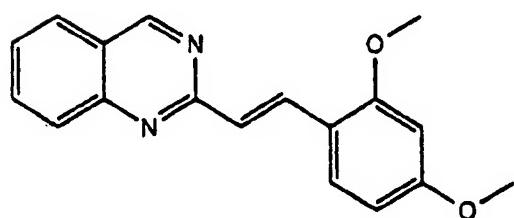
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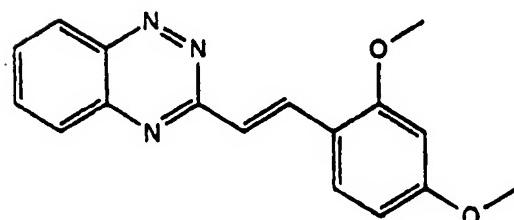
59-0199
Max : 170 %
EC50 : 100 nM



59-0203
Max : 275 %
EC50 : < 1 nM



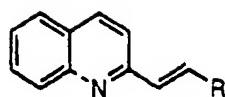
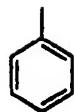
59-0286
Max : 160 %
EC50 : 300 nM



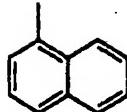
59-0285
Max : 200 %
EC50 : 30 nM

6B
FIG.

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 $\text{R} =$ 

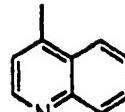
59-0030
Max : 90 %
EC50 : 1 uM



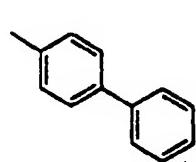
59-0089
Max : 120 %
EC50 : 5 uM



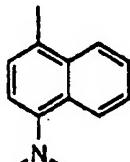
59-0093
Max : 35 %



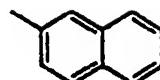
59-0094
Max : 45 %



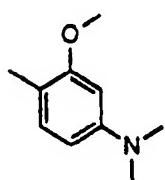
59-0091
Max : 96 %
EC50 : 1 uM



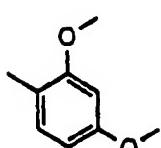
59-0090
Max : 41 %



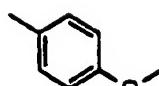
59-0092
Max : 50 %
EC50 : 10 uM



59-0150
Max : 500 %
EC50 : 1 nM



59-0199
Max : 170 %
EC50 : 100 nM

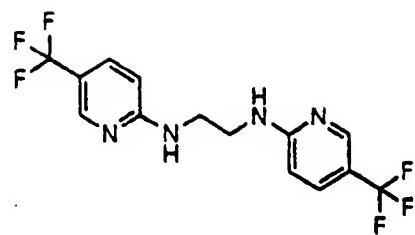


59-0198
Max : 135 %
EC50 : 100 nM

6C

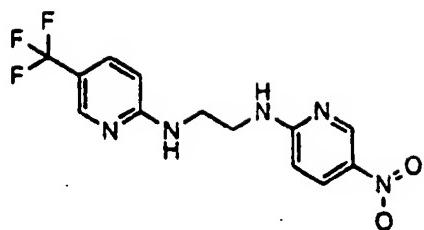
FIG.

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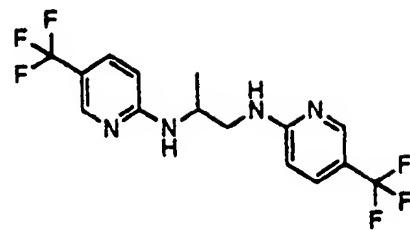
59-0145

Max : 300 %
EC50 : 0.5 uM



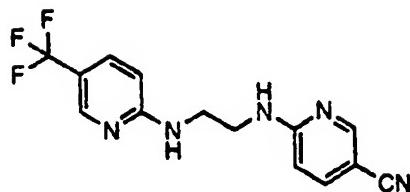
59-0450

Max : 270 %
EC50 : 5 uM



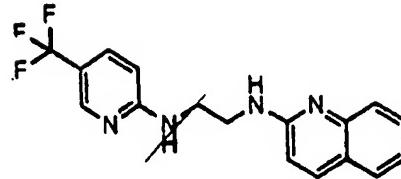
59-0459

Max : 180 %
EC50 : 5 uM



59-0483

Max : 260 %
EC50 : 3 uM



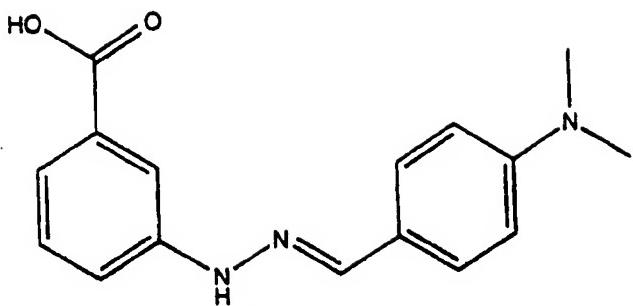
59-0480

Max : 180 %
EC50 : 5 uM

7

FIG.

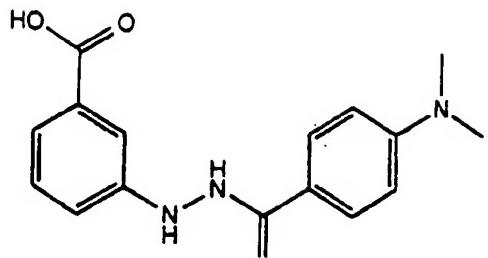
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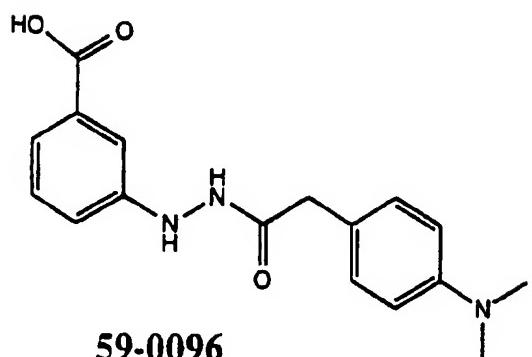
59-0045

 $E_{CSO} = 5nM$

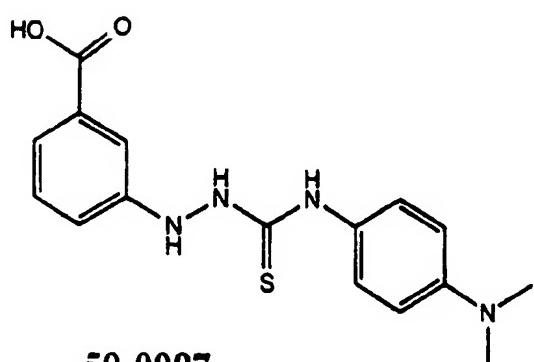
FIG. 8A



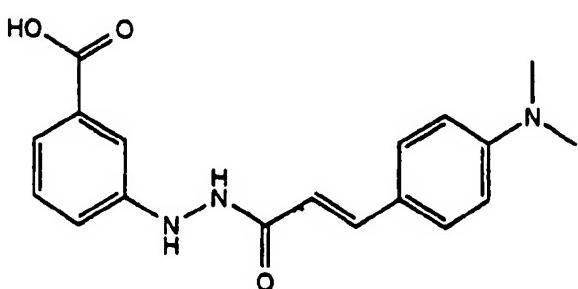
Max : 48 %
EC50 : 30 μ M



Max : 413 %
EC50 : 93 nM



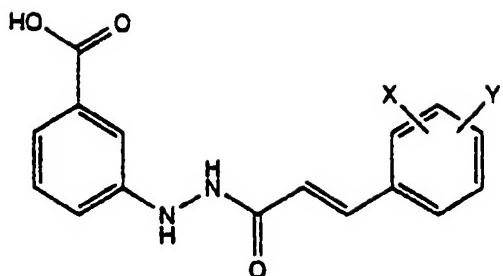
Max : 202 %
EC50 : 100 nM



Max : 222 %
EC50 : 20 nM

FIG.

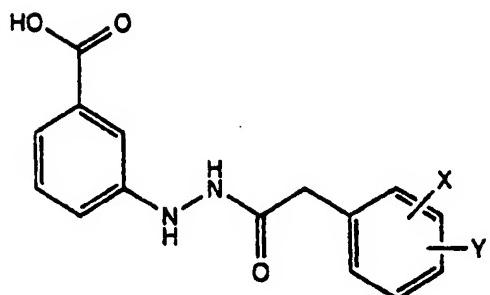
86'



X, Y = F, Cl, OMe

< 50 % max @ 100 uM

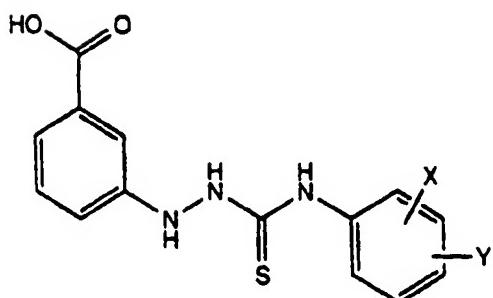
59-0098 Analogs



X, Y = F, Cl, OMe

< 50 % max @ 100 uM

59-0096 Analogs



X, Y = F, Cl, OMe

< 50 % max @ 100 uM

59-0097 Analogs

8C
FIG.

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Compound	Compound Class	EC50	Max Response of 59-0008	ZGI Score in Ex Vivo Assay	Score	
					OS Screen in Ex Vivo Assay	
59-0364	P	0	0	1		
59-0076	P	0	0	1		
59-0451	P	0	0	1		
59-0472	P	0	0	1		
59-0073	P	0	0		1+	
59-0095	H	??	0.5x (30 uM)		1	
59-0471	P	??	0.5x (100 uM)	1		
59-0030	Q	??	.7x (1 uM)	1		
59-0470	P	50 uM	1.2x (100 uM)	1		
59-0450	P	5 uM	2.7x (30 uM)			
59-0459	P	5 uM	2x (10 uM)	1		
59-0064	Q	3 uM	1.5x (? uM)	1		

59-0008	Q	1 uM				1
59-0125	T	300 nM	2x (9 uM)			
59-0106	T	300 nM	2x (9 uM)			1
59-0070	T	200nM	2x (3 uM)			1,1+
59-0097	H	100 nM?	2x (30 uM)			1+
59-0096	H	100 nM?	4x (100 uM)			1
59-0116	H	30 nM	2.5x (3 uM)			1+,2-
59-0210	T	30 nM	2x (3 uM)			1
59-0098	H	20 nM	2x (3 uM)			1+,2-
59-0019	Q	10 nM	2.5x (300 nM)	1+,2-		1,1+
59-0078	Q	9 nM	4x (1 uM)			1
59-0045	H	5 nM	4x (1uM)	1		1
50-0197	Q	3 nM	2.5x (300 nM)	1		1+,2-
59-0099	T	2 nM?	3x (1 uM)			1,1+
59-0282	Q	1 nM	2x (3 uM)			1+,2-
59-0203	Q	1 nM	2x (3 uM)			1+,2-
59-0072	T	300 pM	2x (uM)	1-1+		1,1+
59-0150	Q	<1 nM	5x (3 uM)	1-2?		1
59-0104	T	<1 nM	2x (uM)	1+,2-		1
59-0103	T	<1 nM	2x (30 nM)			1,1+
59-0124	T	<1 nM	2.5x (1 uM)			1+,2-
59-0205	T	<1 nM	2x (2 nM)			1

H = Hydrazone/Hydrazide (45)

T = Benzothiazole (104)

Q = Quinoline/Quinoxaline (197)

P = Bis-pyridines (145)

Figure 9

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Tx-3A: Lumbar vertebra
% Cancellous bone vol

██████	Sham
████	Ovx
█████	Ovx/0145, 5 ug/kg/d
█████	Ovx/0145, 50 ug/kg/d

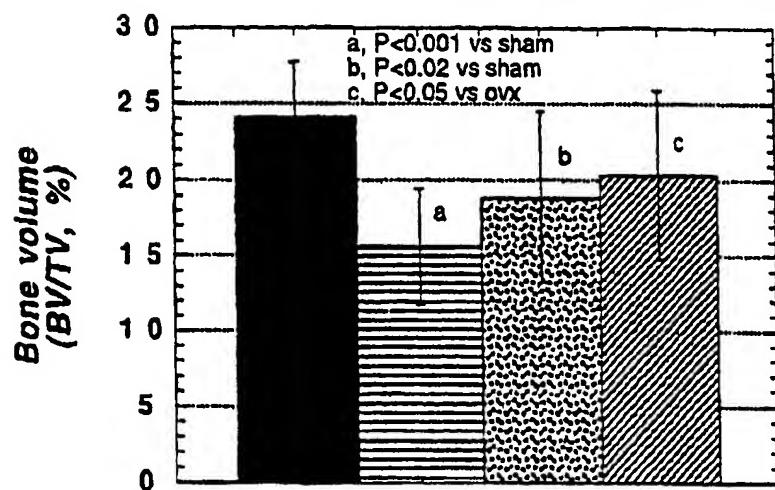
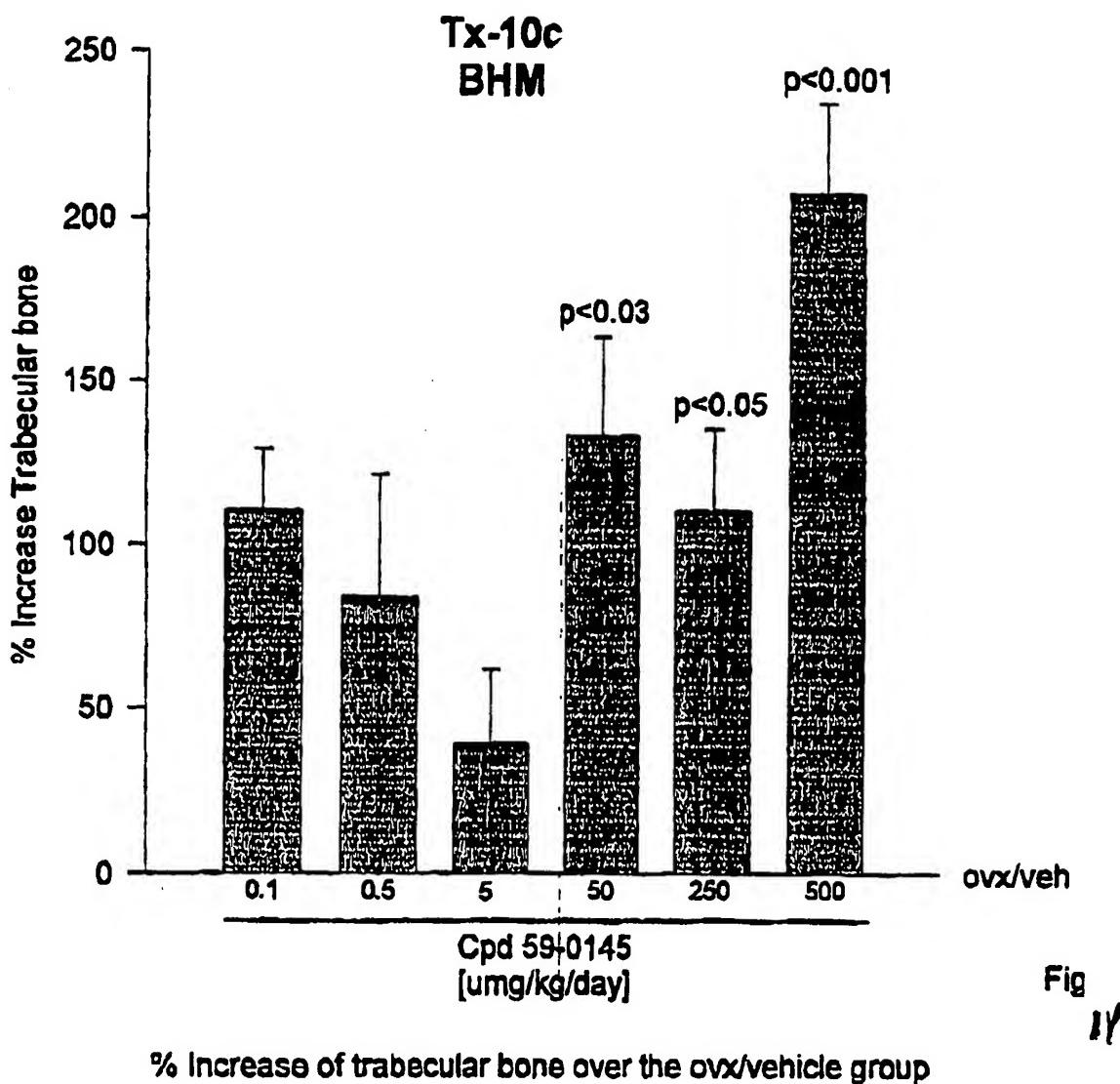


Fig 10

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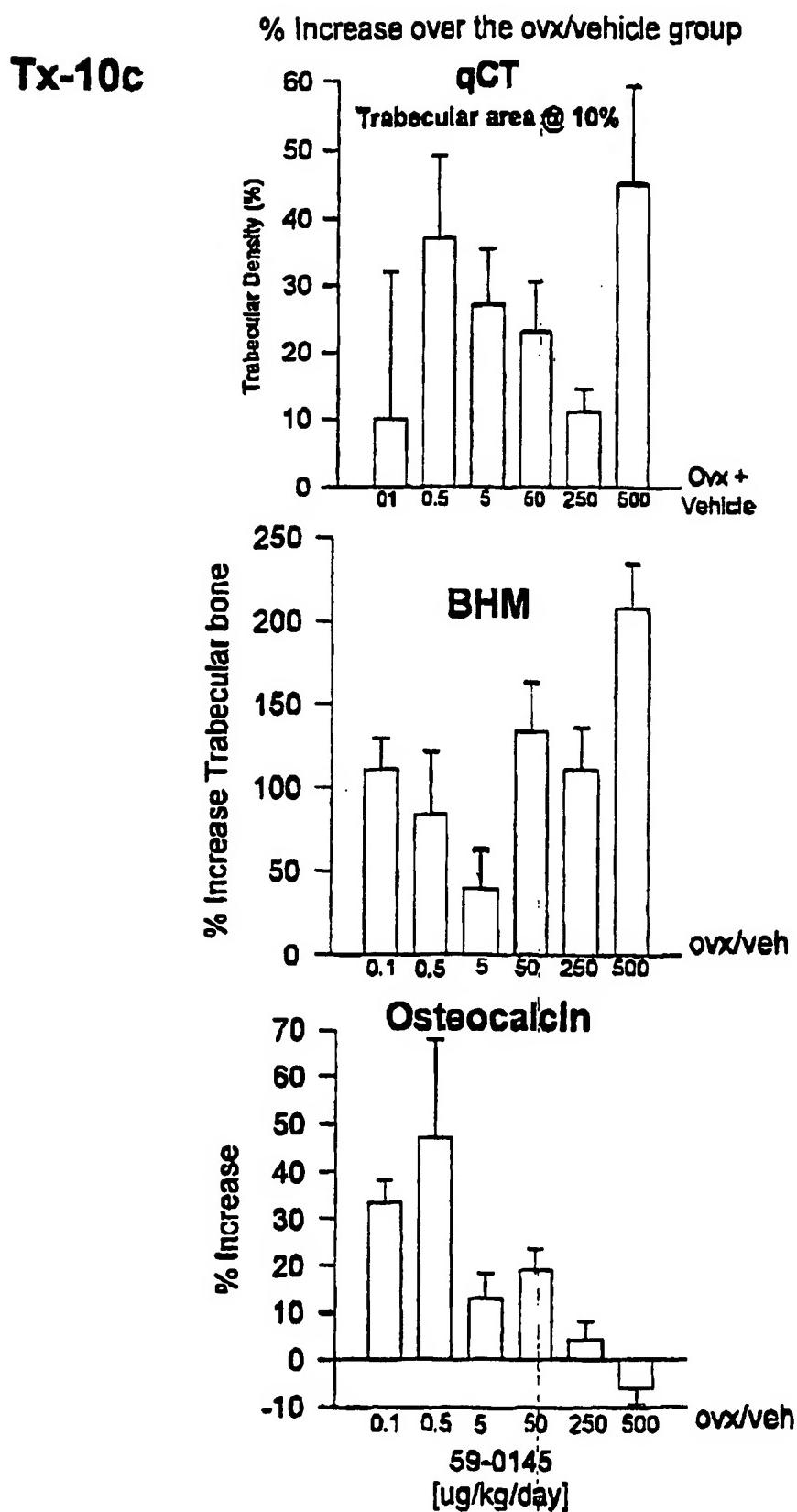


Fig 12

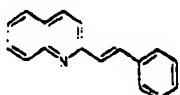
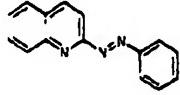
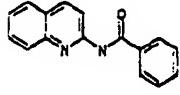
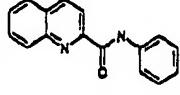
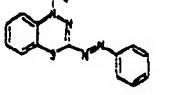
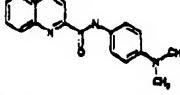
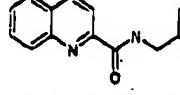
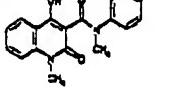
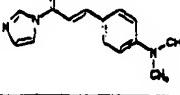
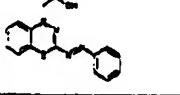
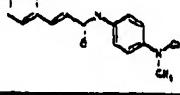
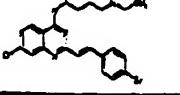
nand2

MOLSTRUCTURE	MOL>NNC MOL WEIGHT NUM1		
	59-0020	266.732	
	59-0021	284.723	
	59-0022	266.367	
	59-0023	239.276	
	59-0008	254.315	
	59-0024	220.276	
	59-0025	224.308	
	59-0026	248.29	
	59-0027	250.303	
	59-0028	226.283	
	59-0029	249.272	

Figure 13
Page 1

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nand2

	59-0031	231.3	
	59-0030	233.275	
	59-0032	248.287	
	59-0033	248.287	
	59-0034	268.343	
	59-0035	291.356	
	59-0036	262.314	
	59-0037	308	
	59-0038	241.295	
	59-0039	312.352	
	59-0040	290.368	
	59-0041	501.902	

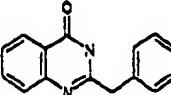
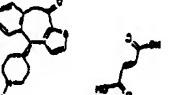
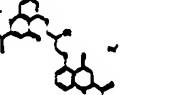
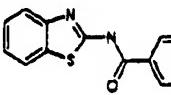
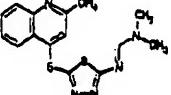
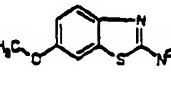
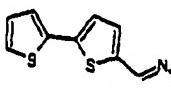
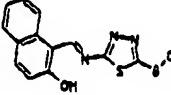
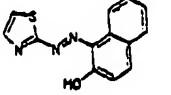
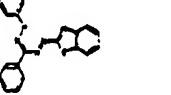
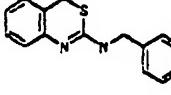
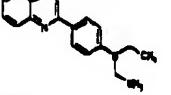
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nand2

	59-0042	281.361
	59-0043	280.288
	59-0044	341.21
	59-0045	283.333
	59-0046	389.372
	59-0047	303.367
	59-0048	384.501
	59-0049	251.29
	59-0050	303.364
	59-0051	251.353
	59-0052	393.276
	59-0053	354.412

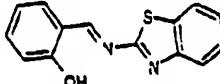
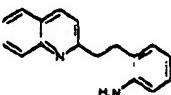
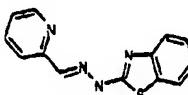
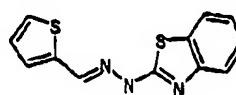
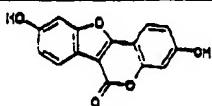
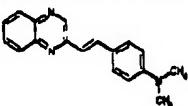
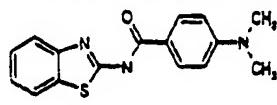
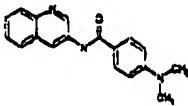
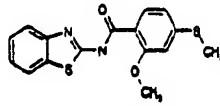
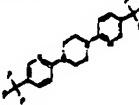
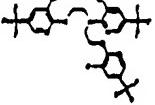
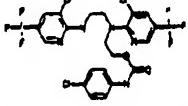
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hand2

	59-0054	236.276	
	59-0055	425.508	
	59-0056	512.341	
	59-0102	284.339	
	59-0057	329.448	
	59-0058	268.34	
	59-0059	375.923	
	59-0060	301.391	
	59-0061	255.3	
	59-0062	357.44	
	59-0063	255.344	
	59-0064	276.385	

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nand2

	59-0065	254.313	
	59-0066	248.33	
	59-0067	254.315	
	59-0068	259.354	
	59-0069	268.223	
	59-0019	275.353	
	59-0070	297.38	
	59-0071	291.352	
	59-0072	330.431	
	59-0073	376.303	
	59-0074	642.735	
	59-0075	616.775	

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nand2

<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2cc(F)c(Cl)cc3c(C(F)(F)F)c(O)nc23</chem>	59-0076	463.208	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(cc2)-c3ccccc3</chem>	59-0077	445.193	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(cc2)-c3ccccc3</chem>	59-0078	276.341	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(cc2)-c3ccccc3</chem>	59-0079	231.297	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(cc2)-c3ccccc3</chem>	59-0080	284.338	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(cc2)-c3ccccc3</chem>	59-0081	377.466	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(cc2)-c3ccccc3</chem>	59-0082	222.267	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(cc2)-c3ccccc3</chem>	59-0083	330.414	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(cc2)-c3ccccc3</chem>	59-0084	264.283	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(cc2)-c3ccccc3</chem>	59-0085	278.31	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(cc2)-c3ccccc3</chem>	59-0086	292.293	
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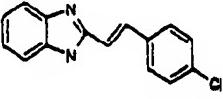
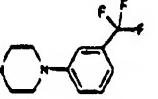
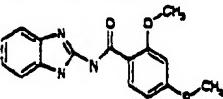
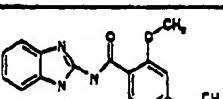
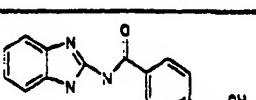
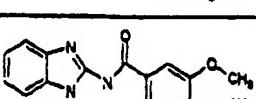
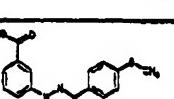
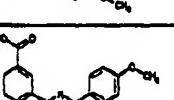
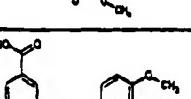
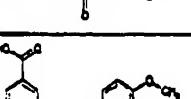
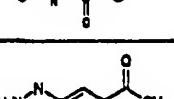
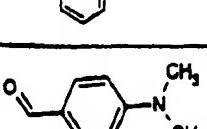
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nand2

<chem>CN1C=CC=C1c2ccccc2Cc3ccccc3N</chem>	59-0088	263.299	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1c2ccccc2Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0089	281.357	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1c2ccccc2Cc3ccccc3Cc4ccccc4</chem>	59-0090	324.425	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1c2ccccc2Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0091	307.394	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1c2ccccc2Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0092	281.357	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1c2ccccc2Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0093	232.285	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1c2ccccc2Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0094	282.345	
<chem>CC(=O)N(c1ccc(cc1)Cc2ccccc2)Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0095	299.328	
<chem>CC(=O)N(c1ccc(cc1)Cc2ccccc2)Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0096	313.355	
<chem>CC(=O)N(c1ccc(cc1)Cc2ccccc2)Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0097	330.41	
<chem>CC(=O)N(c1ccc(cc1)Cc2ccccc2)Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0098	325.368	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1c2ccccc2Cc3ccccc3N(C)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0099	280.393	

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nand2

	59-0100	254.719	
	59-0101	230.232	
	59-0103	313.379	
	59-0104	297.312	
	59-0105	267.287	
	59-0106	297.312	
	59-0107	332.378	
	59-0108	316.311	
	59-0109	316.311	
	59-0110	286.286	
	59-0111	152.152	
	59-0112	149.192	

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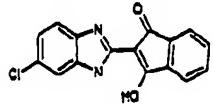
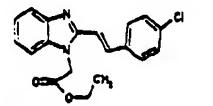
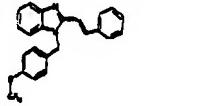
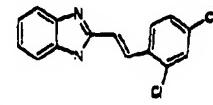
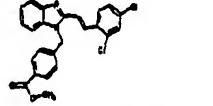
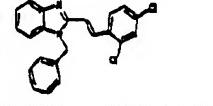
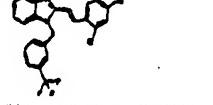
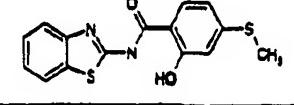
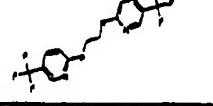
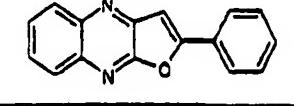
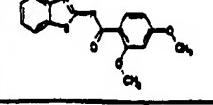
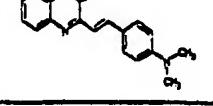
nand2

	59-0113	274.365
	59-0114	475.548
	59-0115	318.87
	59-0116	269.302
	59-0117	268.382
	59-0118	313.354
	59-0119	314.335
	59-0120	504.485
	59-0121	245.284
	59-0122	333.389
	59-0123	347.416
	59-0124	350.44

	59-0125	372.447
	59-0126	260.295
	59-0127	329.405
	59-0128	436.34
	59-0129	277.713
	59-0130	287.345
	59-0131	331.225
	59-0132	313.315
	59-0133	327.342
	59-0134	357.367
	59-0135	356.383
	59-0136	411.668

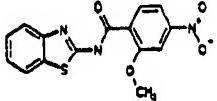
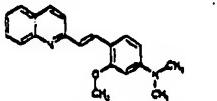
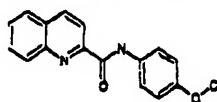
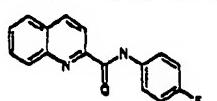
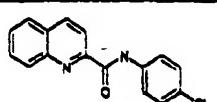
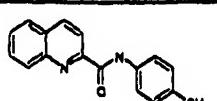
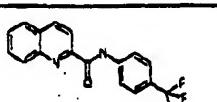
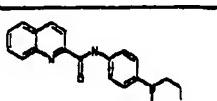
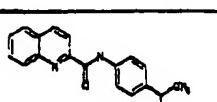
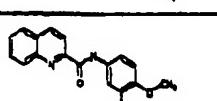
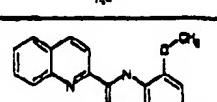
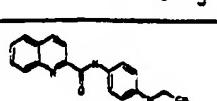
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nand2

	59-0137	296.712	
	59-0138	340.808	
	59-0139	340.424	
	59-0140	289.164	
	59-0141	437.324	
	59-0142	379.288	
	59-0143	447.285	
	59-0144	316.404	
	59-0145	350.265	
	59-0146	246.268	
	59-0147	314.364	
	59-0148	291.352	

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nand2

	59-0149	329.335	
	59-0150	304.391	
	59-0151	278.31	
	59-0152	266.274	
	59-0153	282.729	
	59-0154	262.311	
	59-0155	316.281	
	59-0156	333.389	
	59-0157	290.384	
	59-0158	308.335	
	59-0159	308.335	
	59-0160	319.406	

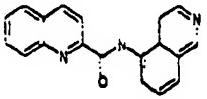
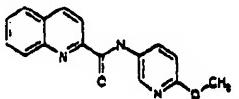
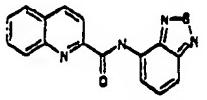
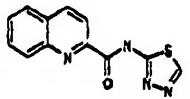
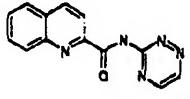
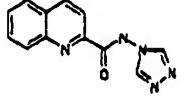
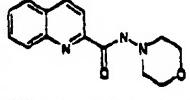
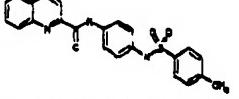
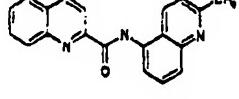
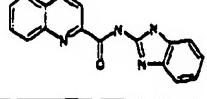
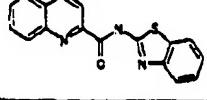
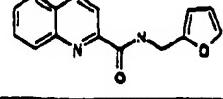
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nand2

<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0161	291.352
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3c[nH]cn3</chem>	59-0162	287.321
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3cncn3</chem>	59-0163	249.272
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3cc[nH]cn3</chem>	59-0164	299.392
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3c[nH]cn3</chem>	59-0165	250.26
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3cncn3</chem>	59-0166	270.334
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3cc[nH]cn3</chem>	59-0167	263.299
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3cncn3</chem>	59-0168	269.346
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3c[nH]cn3</chem>	59-0169	288.309
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3c[nH]cn3</chem>	59-0170	250.26
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3c[nH]cn3</chem>	59-0171	238.249
<chem>C=C[C@H]1C=C2C=CC=C2C(=O)N1Cc3c[nH]cn3</chem>	59-0172	306.32

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nand2

	59-0173	299.392	
	59-0174	279.298	
	59-0175	306.348	
	59-0176	256.288	
	59-0177	251.248	
	59-0178	239.287	
	59-0179	257.282	
	59-0180	417.487	
	59-0181	313.358	
	59-0182	288.309	
	59-0183	305.36	
	59-0184	252.272	

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nand2

	59-0185	345.444	
	59-0186	374.382	
	59-0187	389.494	
	59-0188	616.784	
	59-0189	490.579	
	59-0190	550.631	
	59-0191	584.605	
	59-0192	344.389	
	59-0193	344.389	
	59-0194	344.389	
	59-0195	318.783	
	59-0196	323.202	

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nand2

<chem>CN1C=CC=C1c2ccccc2C(=O)c3ccc(O)cc3Cl</chem>	59-0197	323.202	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2</chem>	59-0198	261.323	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2C(F)(F)F</chem>	59-0199	291.348	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2C(F)(F)F</chem>	59-0200	342.349	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2C(F)(F)F</chem>	59-0201	331.326	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2C(F)(F)F</chem>	59-0202	300.337	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2C(F)(F)F</chem>	59-0203	292.336	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2C(F)(F)F</chem>	59-0204	344.389	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2C(F)(F)F</chem>	59-0205	318.783	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2C(F)(F)F</chem>	59-0206	348.809	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2C(F)(F)F</chem>	59-0207	348.809	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2ccc(O)cc2C(F)(F)F</chem>	59-0208	338.308	

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nand2

	59-0209	247.2961	
	59-0210	297.3761	
	59-0211	264.3261	
	59-0212	314.3641	
	59-0213	294.3331	
	59-0214	348.8091	
	59-0215	340.4011	
	59-0216	264.3041	
	59-0217	278.3311	
	59-0218	292.3571	
	59-0219	329.3791	
	59-0220	300.3121	

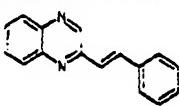
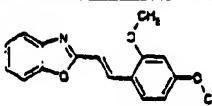
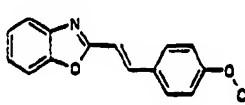
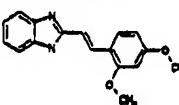
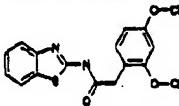
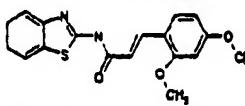
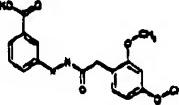
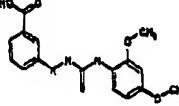
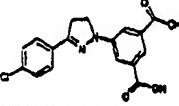
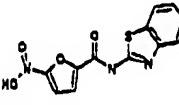
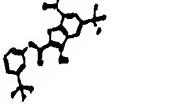
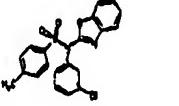
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hand2

<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0221	283.329	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0222	309.367	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0223	284.27	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0224	330.338	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0225	256.26	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0226	285.258	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0227	296.396	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0228	269.946	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0229	239.92	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0230	284.317	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0231	318.399	
<chem>O=C(O)c1ccc2c(c1)nc(NCc3ccc(C(=O)O)cc3)n2</chem>	59-0232	269.35	

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nand2

	59-0233	232.285	
	59-0234	281.31	
	59-0235	251.284	
	59-0236	280.325	
	59-0237	328.39	
	59-0238	340.401	
	59-0239	330.338	
	59-0240	347.393	
	59-0241	344.753	
	59-0242	291.286	
	59-0243	455.834	
	59-0244	414.935	

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nand2

	59-0245	419.887
	59-0246	675.856
	59-0247	933.385
	59-0248	247.296
	59-0249	298.297
	59-0250	332.742
	59-0251	386.426
	59-0252	361.376
	59-0253	348.809
	59-0254	328.39
	59-0255	376.455
	59-0256	361.376

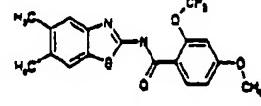
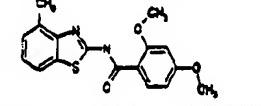
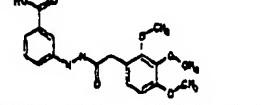
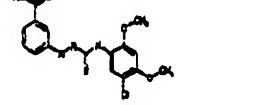
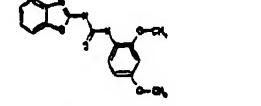
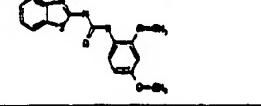
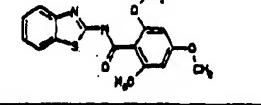
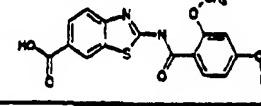
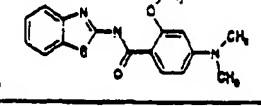
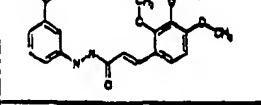
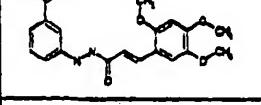
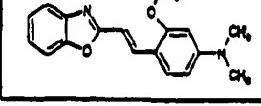
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nand2

<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0257	348.809	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0258	344.389	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0259	332.354	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0260	344.389	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0261	354.423	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0262	398.36	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0263	368.455	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0264	383.254	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0265	393.26	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0266	328.39	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0267	364.423	
<chem>CN1C=CC2=C1SC(=O)N(C(=O)c3ccc(Oc4ccccc4)cc3)C2=O</chem>	59-0268	358.416	

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nand2

	59-0269	342.417
	59-0270	328.39
	59-0271	360.364
	59-0272	381.838
	59-0273	345.445
	59-0274	329.379
	59-0275	328.39
	59-0276	358.373
	59-0279	327.406
	59-0277	372.375
	59-0278	372.375
	59-0280	294.352

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nand2

<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0281	310.419
<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0282	305.379
<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0283	306.367
<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0284	305.379
<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0285	293.324
<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0286	292.336
<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0287	306.32
<chem>CC(=O)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0288	278.357
<chem>CC(=O)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0289	351.188
<chem>CC(=O)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0290	351.188
<chem>CC(=O)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0291	342.949
<chem>CC(=O)c1ccc(cc1)OCCc2cc3c(cc2[nH]2c4ccccc4[nH]2)S(=O)(=O)c3</chem>	59-0292	372.375

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nand2

<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)O)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0293	342.349	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)F)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0294	318.278	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O)C(=O)c4ccc(cc4)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0295	312.323	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O)C(=O)c4ccc(cc4)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0296	316.743	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O)C(=O)c4ccc(cc4)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0297	329.31	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O)C(=O)c4ccc(cc4)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0298	298.297	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O)C(=O)c4ccc(cc4)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0299	304.308	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O)C(=O)c4ccc(cc4)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0300	236.269	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O)C(=O)c4ccc(cc4)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0301	326.35	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O)C(=O)c4ccc(cc4)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0302	285.733	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O)C(=O)c4ccc(cc4)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0303	275.31	
<chem>*C(=O)c1ccc(cc1)N(CCC(=O)c2ccc(cc2)C(=O)c3ccc(cc3)C(=O)O)C(=O)c4ccc(cc4)C(=O)O</chem>	59-0304	469.178	

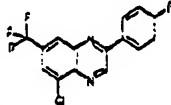
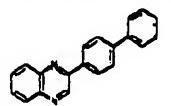
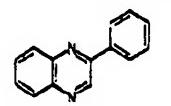
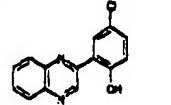
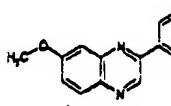
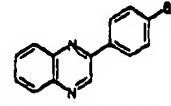
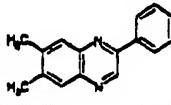
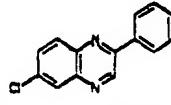
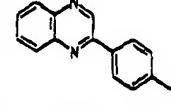
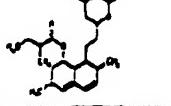
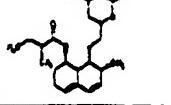
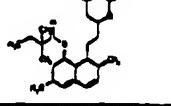
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nand2

<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0305	340.789
<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0306	308.403
<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0307	300.38
<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0308	304.27
<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0309	330.406
<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0310	368.378
<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0311	287.705
<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0313	293.127
<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0314	343.134
<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0315	275.137
<chem>Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)c3ccccc3S2(=O)(=O)c4ccccc4</chem>	59-0316	303.191
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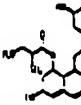
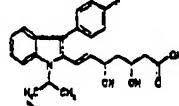
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nand2

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	59-0319	282.345
	59-0320	206.247
	59-0321	256.691
	59-0322	284.745
	59-0323	285.143
	59-0324	234.301
	59-0312	309.582
	59-0325	424.505
	59-0326	404.543
	59-0327	390.517
	59-0328	418.57

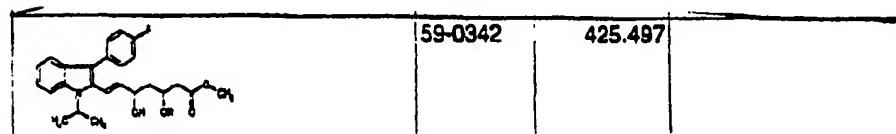
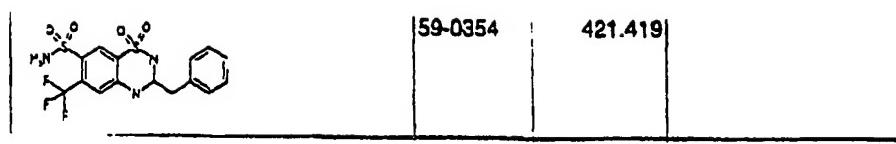
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nand2

	59-0329	424.53	
	59-0330	411.47	

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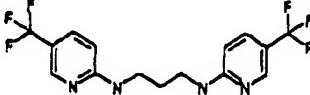
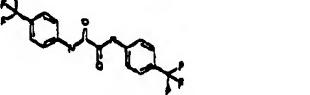
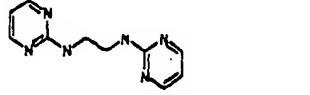
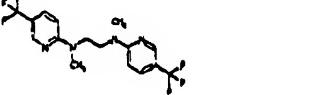
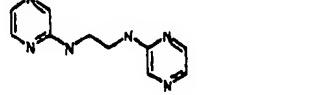
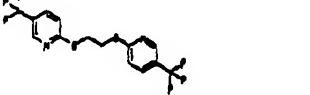
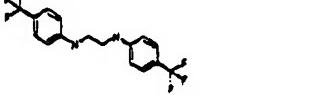
nand2



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	59-0362	376.255	
	59-0363	216.247	
	59-0364	378.318	
	59-0365	216.247	
	59-0366	384.367	
	59-0367	348.289	

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<chem>CN1C=NC2=C1C(=O)N(Cc3ccccc3)C3=C(OCC)C=CC=C3OCC</chem>	59-0368	311.3391
<chem>CN1C=NC2=C1C(=O)N(Cc3ccccc3)C3=C(OCC)C=CC=C3OCC</chem>	59-0369	387.437
<chem>CN1C=SC2=C1C(=O)N(Cc3ccccc3)C3=C(OCC)C=CC=C3OCC</chem>	59-0370	328.39
<chem>CN1C=SC2=C1C(=O)N(Cc3ccccc3)C3=C(OCC)C=CC=C3OCC</chem>	59-0371	372.399
<chem>CN1C=SC2=C1C(=O)N(Cc3ccccc3)C3=C(OCC)C=CC=C3OCC</chem>	59-0372	399.469
<chem>CN1C=SC2=C1C(=O)N(Cc3ccccc3)C3=C(OCC)C=CC=C3OCC</chem>	59-0373	299.353
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<chem>CN1C=SC2=C1C(=O)N(Cc3ccccc3)C3=C(OCC)C=CC=C3OCC</chem>	59-0376	331.351
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<chem>CN1C=SC2=C1C(=O)N(Cc3ccccc3)C3=C(OCC)C=CC=C3OCC</chem>	59-0378	285.389
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nand2

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	59-0381	408.813
	59-0382	408.813
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	59-0384	340.405
	59-0385	334.377
	59-0386	367.761
	59-0387	323.729
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	59-0389	474.268
	59-0390	487.284
	59-0391	466.245

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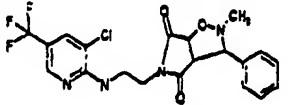
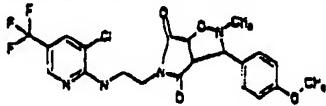
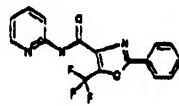
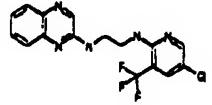
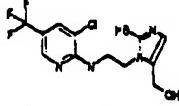
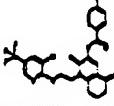
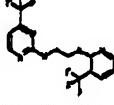
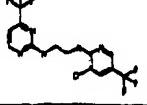
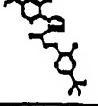
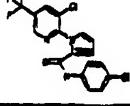
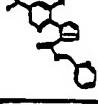
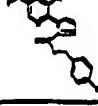
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	59-0399	502.245
	59-0400	526.388
	59-0401	364.187
	59-0402	382.181
	59-0403	538.803

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	59-0404	549.378
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	59-0410	340.428
	59-0411	464.294
	59-0412	429.849
	59-0413	459.874
	59-0414	497.846
	59-0415	516.905

nand2

	59-0416	454.834	
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	59-0418	333.268	
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	59-0420	352.767	
	59-0421	539.339	
	59-0422	351.253	
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	59-0425	400.186	
	59-0426	380.756	
	59-0427	414.213	

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	59-0428	380.756	
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	59-0430	313.669	
	59-0431	454.859	
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	59-0441	311.339
	59-0442	303.704
	59-0443	337.256
	59-0444	269.259
	59-0445	404.356
	59-0446	404.356
	59-0447	352.241
	59-0448	314.39
	59-0449	394.274
	59-0450	329.281
	59-0451	384.71

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nand2

<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2cc(C)cc(Cc3cc(C)cc(C#N)c3)cc2</chem>	59-0452	242.324	
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<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2cc(C)cc(Cc3cc(C#N)cc(C#N)c3)cc2</chem>	59-0454	264.291	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2cc(C)cc(Cc3cc(C)cc(C)c3)cc2</chem>	59-0455	300.32	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2cc(C)cc(Cc3cc(C)cc(C)c3)cc2</chem>	59-0456	308.296	
<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2cc(C)cc(Cc3cc(C(=O)O)cc(C(=O)O)c3)cc2</chem>	59-0457	330.342	
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<chem>CN1C=CC=C1Cc2cc(C)cc(Cc3cc(C(=O)O)cc(C(=O)O)c3)cc2</chem>	59-0459	364.292	
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<chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)Cc2ccccc2Cc3ccccc3</chem>	59-0464	267.253
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<chem>CC(C)(C)c1cc2c(cc1S(=O)(=O)c3ccccc3)C(=O)N2Cc4ccccc4</chem>	59-0466	316.352
<chem>CN(C)c1ccccc1Cc2ccccc2</chem>	59-0467	212.294
<chem>CN(C)c1ccccc1Cc2ccccc2</chem>	59-0468	213.289
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<chem>CC(C)(C)c1ccc(cc1)Cc2ccccc2</chem>	59-0470	325.293
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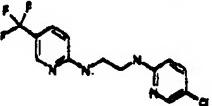
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	59-0498	282.268
	59-0499	296.294

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	59-0500	316.713

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US97/18864

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL :Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : Please See Extra Sheet.

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CAS--structure

APS--diaryl, bone, osteo?, BMP

DIALOG--diaryl, bone, osteo?, BMP

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,441,964 A (BRYANT et al.) 15 August 1995, see entire document.	1-2, 5-28, 55-56
Y	US 5,523,309 A (BRYANT et al.) 04 June 1996, see entire document, especially claim 8.	1-2, 5-28, 55-56
Y,P	US 5,622,974 A (MUEHL) 22 April 1997, see entire document, especially claim 5.	1-2, 5-28, 55-56
Y	WO 93/10113 A1 (TEIKOKU HORMONE MFG. CO., LTD.) 27 May 1993, see entire document.	1-2, 5-28, 55-56
Y	WO 95/10513 A1 (PFIZER INC.) 20 April 1995, see entire document, especially claim 20.	1-2, 5-30, 55-56
Y	US 5,280,040 A (LABROO et al.) 18 January 1994, see entire document.	1-4, 31-43, 55-56

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T*	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance		
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	*Z*	document member of the same patent family
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 JANUARY 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

26 FEB 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

CELIA CHANG

Telephone No. (703) 308-1235



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US97/18864

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Chem. abstr. Vol. 127, abstract No. 127:17703, PETRIE et al. 'Preparation of (hetero) aromatic compounds for treating bone deficit conditions', WO-97/15308 (Eng.).	1-4, 31-43, 55-56
Y	Chem. abstr. Vol. 107, abst. No. 107:109578, WATTS et al. 'Studies on the ligand specificity and potential identity of microsomal antiestrogen-binding sites', Mol. Pharmacol. 1987, 31(5), 541-51.	1-2, 50-56
Y	Chem. abstr. Vol. 108, abstract No. 108:69162, JORDAN et al. 'Effects of antiestrogens on bone in castrated and intact female rats', Breast Cancer Res. Treat. 1987, 10(1), 31-5.	1-2, 50-56
Y	Chem. abstr. Vol. 115, abstract No. 115:8533, SCHWARZ et al. '1,2-diphenyl-1-pyridybut-1-enes - potential antiestrogens. part 1. synthesis' Arch. Pharm. 1991, 324(4), 223-9.	1-2, 44-49, 55-56
Y	NEELAM et al. Structure-activity relationship of antiestrogens: A study using triarylbutenone, benzofuran and triarylfuran analogues as models for triarylethylenes and triarylpropenones. J. Med. chem. 1989, Vol. 32, pages 1700-1707, see entire article.	1-2, 50-56
Y	VON ANGERER et al. Studies on heterocycle-based pure estrogen antagonists. Ann. N. Y. Academy Sciences. 1995, Vol. 761, pages 176-191, see especially pages 178-180.	1-2, 5-28, 55-56

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US97/18864

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US97/18864

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

IPC (6): A61K 31/165, 31/215; 31/33, 31/405, 31/415, 31/42, 31/425, 31/44, 31/47, 31/505, 31/53, 31/535, 31/54

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL : 514/222.5, 223.2, 223.8, 224.2, 226.5, 229.2, 230.5, 255, 258, 259, 296, 307, 311, 336, 345, 352, 354, 457, 365, 367, 374, 375, 385, 394, 396, 397, 415, 443, 535, 646

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched

Classification System: U.S.

514/222.5, 223.2, 223.8, 224.2, 226.5, 229.2, 230.5, 255, 258, 259, 296, 307, 311, 336, 345, 352, 354, 457, 365, 367, 374, 375, 385, 394, 396, 397, 415, 443, 535, 646

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains claims directed to more than one species of the generic invention. These species are deemed to lack Unity of Invention because they are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for more than one species to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid. The claims are deemed to correspond to the species as listed in the following manner:

Group I, claims 3-4 and 31-43 compounds corresponding to Ar1 is condensed six membered heterocyclic ring, Ar2 is various aromatic rings;

Group II, claims 5-28, compounds corresponding to Ar1 is condensed five membered heterocyclic ring, Ar2 is various aromatic rings;

Group III, claims 29-30, compounds corresponding to Ar1 is isolated five membered heterocyclic ring, Ar2 is various aromatic rings;

Group IV, claims 44-49, compounds corresponding to Ar1 is isolated six membered heterocyclic ring, Ar2 is various aromatic rings;

Group V, claims 50-54, compounds corresponding to Ar1 is phenyl ring, Ar2 is various aromatic rings;

Group IV, claims 1-2, 55-56 in part (remaining compounds)

The following claims are generic: 1-2, 55-56

The species listed above do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2 and ANNEX B section (f), the species lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

The six groups of compounds corresponding to method of treating conditions of deficiency in bone growth, resorption or replacement using structurally distinctive compounds. Each group of compounds as delineated above does not share significant structural element (see Ar1, Ar2 and L are all variables, thus, not common element). In addition, at least one Markush alternative is found in CA 127:17703.

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